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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,163.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion Rs. 5 0
Second do. " 2 8
Third do. " 2 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 8 As. per Line.
Second do. 4½ "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line " 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle	20
" Carwar	12	" Negapatam	23
" Mangalore	13	" Madras	25
" Cannanore	14	" Coconada	27
" Tellicherry	14	" Vizagapatam	28
" Calicut	15	" Bimlipatam	28
" Beypore	15	" Calingapatam	29
" Cochin	16	" Gopalpore	29
" Alleppy	16	" False Point	30
" Tuticorin	18		May.
" Colombo	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave BUSREH	28
" Kurrachee	13	" Fao	28
" Muscat	16	" Bushire	30
" Bunder Abbas	18	" Linga May.	5
" Linga	20	" Bunder Abbas	7
" Bahrein	21	" Gwader	8
" Bushire	22	" Jask	10
" Fao	24	" Kurrachee	14
Arrive BUSREH	25	Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,050 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th April 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 79 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 8th April 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Rutnagheree.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 13th April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
LANDING PASSENGERS AT PORTSMOUTH.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M.'s GOVERNMENT.
To leave 14th April

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co. has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
				April.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.
				May.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	1609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd March 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	7 9	96	EUROPA	2277	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	424	INDIA	2290	5 0
ANGLIA	22 3	400	ITALIA	2245	300
ASSYRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	486
AUSTRALIA	2244	400	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4050	1120	SCANDINAVIA	1135	96
CALEDONIA	2125	424	SCOTIA	1104	120
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SIDONIA	1235	203
CASTALIA	2291	424	SENACRIA	2 47	424
COLUMBIA	1698	4 0	SYRIA	1039	96
DORIA	1039	96	UTOPIA	2731	678
ELYSIA	2733	678	VICTORIA	3242	1047
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120			

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged:—
For Adults to Liverpool 50 guineas or Rs. 550
" Children under 10 and over three years half fare.
" European Servants Rs. 300
" Native Servants " 150
" Adults to Aden " 200
" " to Suez " 350
" " to Malta " 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
or
KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE 10TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "YEDDO," 1,808 Tons, J. Owen, Commander, with excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers, and Saloon on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

To be followed by the S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 tons, about the 27th April.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 3, 1875.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
To Liverpool Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said " 300
To Malta " 400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board.
For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Liverpool Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.
For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LONDON.
SAILING POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent Steamer KONG SVERRE, well-known as a Passenger Steamer between London and New York, under Charter to H. M.'s Government for the conveyance of Military Invalids to Portsmouth, 2,384 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power Nominal, 1,500 Effective, Highest Class at Lloyds, 100 A 1.

She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted in the latest style with every convenience for their comfort. Special Ladies saloon with a Piano, Bath Rooms, Ice-house, Steam Galleys, &c.

Only Thirty First Class Passages available. Fare—Rupees 450, without Wines. Immediate application to be made to Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co. or to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about the 20th April.)

THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A Stewardess is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—
1st Class to Suez £30
Do. to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.
For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40:—

2 Cases Woollen Cloth, 3 cases Chimneys, 2 cases Gold Thread, 7 cases Color Roll Paper.
On account and risk of the concern—
3 Cases Crown Matches.
2 " Matches.
On account and at the risk of Bora Esmailjee Mahomed—
8 Cases Crown Matches
On account of Esmail Mahomed—
1 Case Crown Matches.
On account and at the risk of the concern, ex s.s. Hindoo—
V K E—3317-3360—3 Cases French Foolscap, white and blue.

3317-3360—61 Reams	ditto	ditto	ditto
N S—B—2461 —13	ditto	ditto	ditto
N K } 3377-3401 1 Case } W } 113 Reams }	ditto	ditto	ditto
N S—W—3433-3443—44 Reams	ditto	ditto	ditto

More or less damaged by saltwater.
On account of the concerned, ex Steamer Clive.

H C—87-3—1 bale 200 pieces Grey Jaconets, seawater damaged			
8801—1 do. 2 0	ditto	ditto	ditto
8803—1 do. 200	ditto	ditto	ditto

H C & Co—2123—2 Cases each 200 packs White Ball Thread, No. 20 to 120, seawater damaged.
By order of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Coach-builder, on account and risk of Moteechund Echachund—
1 Buggy complete, by Silk and Sons.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 5th April 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO,
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ALLI OOMER STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 p. m. by order of the Mortgagees Praga Canae and Khimji Rutna, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Narrayen Luximon Karlaiker, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Alli Oomer Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 165, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 497 containing by admeasurement 113 6/9 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the house of Devjee Bamjee, on or towards the west by the house of Dhoody Hurjee, on or towards the north by the said Alli Oomer Street, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable French polished carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, sets of double and single Harness, side Saddles, a first-rate Mahogany Grand Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, choice Plants, &c., at the Parsonage (near Sudder Adawlut), Baboolla Tank Road.

On TUESDAY the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of the Right Rev. Henry Alexander Douglas, D. D., Lord Bishop of Bombay (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises rich engraved glass ware, decanters, jugs, dishes, &c., a handsome dinner dessert and breakfast sets, plated dish covers, hot-water cury dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, salvers, ice pitcher, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, a set of plated spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, German silver reading and moderator lamps, several dozen best ivory balance-handled cutlery, a set of blackwood dining table for 24 persons, carved sideboards, bronze and plated double and treble light hanging argand lamps with drops, bronze and glass stem double-light wall shades, six light chandeliers dining room and easy chairs, best Persian and Cambay carpets, circular tables with marble slabs, rich conversation, divan and other couches, ottomans with spring seats, chiffoniers, pier, sofa and side tables, whatnot, easy and low chairs, a mahogany full-toned semigrand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, tea poy, flower stands, French-polished writing tables, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and wash-hand tables with crockery, camp tables, mahogany toilet glasses, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, book shelves, screens, bath tubs, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, several dozen choice plants in convenient lots, garden instruments, large iron water tanks, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 elegant light sociable Carriage or Landau with lamps, poles and cushions by W. King, of Longacre.

1 elegant light self-driving Phaeton by Belvallet Freres, Paris, in excellent order with movable driving seats.

1 handsome young Bay Arab Carriage Horse over 14-2 suitable for a charger, two sets of plated-mounted double harness, a quite new set of plated-mounted double harness made expressly for order, one single plated harness, two side saddles with bridles, one grass-cutting machine, water cart and cask, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1875.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS, CANVAS, &c. &c. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale Room, No 28, Apollo Street, the following Piece Goods, consisting of Grey Shirtings, Madapolams, Prints, and White Cambrics.

At the same time and place Messrs M. J. & Co. will sell on account of underwriters 50 pieces canvas.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th April 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c., &c.
5 bales Grey Shirtings.
5 cases Turkey Red Cambric.
5 cases White Jaconets.
2 " Coloured Prints.
10 Dozen Sherry wine.
An invoice of rich gilt Chinaware consisting of Ladys' toilette sets, smoking sets, jugs, basins, figures, &c. &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of valuable Landed Properties at Khetwady.

Under instructions from the mortgage Messrs. Nency Khyraz and Feroo Mahomed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on the date hereunder written, sell by public auction on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Nadershaw, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of March 1873.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April 1875, at 4 P.M. Lot No. 3, all that piece of ground together with the 2 splendid houses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Khetwady, 7th Cross Lane in New Town, in the sub district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 228 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Khetwady New Road, on the west partly by a lane, partly by the property of Muncherjee Dadabhoy, and partly by the house of Coudajee Ghatee, on the north by the Khetwady 8th Cross Lane, and on the south by the said Khetwady 7th Cross Lane, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2148, 2149, 2150, 2176 and 2178, formerly assessed under No. 93 and 93A, and now under No. 117. These premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Muncherjee Dadabhoy and Hormusjee Shapoorjee Patuck.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of Deeds, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of valuable LANDED PROPERTIES, on the Breach Candy or Palow Road, near Cheera Bazaar.

(Unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the parties concerned—

1stly.—All that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the west side of Breach Candy or Palow Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said messuages are assessed under No. 68 and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 800 8-9th square yards, or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is bounded on the east by the Public Road called the Breach Candy or Palow Road, on the west by a public passage leading Tarwady cart, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Eduljee and Ruttonjee Rustomjee, and the house of Dadabhoy Jehangeerjee and on the south by the house of the said Persotum Jenardunjee, and Gomtee bai widow, secondly described, and which property was formerly and is at present occupied by the said Pursotum Janardhunjee, and Gometeebai, widow of Janardhun Ramchunderjee, now Pundooring and Pandoorang Raghoba and others.

2ndly.—All that piece of round, with the dwelling-house-standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy or Palow Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort, in the city of Bombay, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 219 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is bounded on the east by the said Breech Candy or Palow Road, on the west by Tarwady Lane, on the north by the property hereinabove firstly described, and on the south by the property of Philip Maria, and which said property was formerly and is at present occupied by Manockjee Framjee Bhowchatwajee Shroff and Sullaman Abookhan.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBION PRINTING PRESS, Royal 8vo size of platen, 11 by 7 by Bonnewell Nett Rs. 55
TYPE AND MATERIALS for above, comprising Cases, Rules, Chases, Parchments, Ink, Furniture, and all requisites Rs. 135
HOL ZAPFFEL'S PARLOUR PRINTING PRESS, small deal Type-case with Type, &c., set of extras and large Galley-chase complete Nett Rs. 80
The above are offered at about nett cost price, to effect a speedy sale.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. (70) SEVENTY per SHARE for the Half-year ending 31st December 1874 will be PAID, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on and after SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, to the Shareholders, whose names appear on the register of the Company this day.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 5th April 1875.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE.

The Rev. A. N. SOMERVILLE, from GLASGOW, will DELIVER an EVANGELISTIC ADDRESS at the following places:

The daily Prayer Meeting will be held at 7-30 A.M. to 8-30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY morning the 7th instant, at the FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

On WEDNESDAY evening, at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL, at 7 P.M., a CONFERENCE for half an hour to consider the best methods of carrying on Christian work amongst Europeans; to be opened by the Rev. C. HARDING. A second CONFERENCE for half an hour to consider the best methods of carrying on Christian work amongst the Natives: to be opened by the Rev. Dr. WILSON.

At the close of the Conference, Mr. SOMERVILLE will answer practical questions on religious subjects in a practical way. Written questions must be handed in before noon on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at the Tract Society's Depot, Esplanade.

At 8-30 P.M., Mr. SOMERVILLE will deliver his Farewell Address—Subject—THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The hymns to be sung at these services will be selected from those used by Messrs. Moody and Sankey at their meetings.

ATKINS & CO.'S
PATENT CHARCOAL-BLOCK FILTERS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PLAIN GLASS TABLE FILTERS, with cover, block, and tube complete	each	7 0	8 0
PLAIN GLASS BEDROOM do. do.	"	5 0	6 0
STRONG EARTHENWARE FILTERS, protected with stout wicker work, 1 gallon size	"	10 8	12 0
Do. do. 2 gallon size	"	14 0	16 0
Do. do. 3 do.	"	18 0	20 0
Do. do. 4 do.	"	22 8	25 0
THE POCKET FILTER, complete in case, with cord	"	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAREWELL NIGHT.
GLASS-BLOWERS
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL,
BENEFIT OF C. A. WOODROFFE.

On this occasion the beautiful Glass Case that was exhibited at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s valued at Rs. 500, and 100 other prizes will be given away.

Admission time and tram as usual.

On account of the late crowded houses there will be a separate entrance for ladies.

W. CROPLEY.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
FAMILY PERFORMANCE.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE OCCASION.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1875.
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.
THE PLAY OF
ONE O'CLOCK
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

PRICES:
Reserved Rs. 2 Unreserved Seats Rs. 1-8
Stalls Re. 1 Gallery As. 12
Pit 8 Annas.
Reserved—Four Tickets Rs. 7.
Unreserved—Four Tickets " 5.
Children under 10 Half Charge.
V. R.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S. S. RINALDO are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT WANTED, to take charge of two young Children proceeding to England per mail 26th April. Good references required. Apply to A. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

6th April 1875.

KINLOCH'S WINES.

PARCELS of the following, which are strongly recommended, have just arrived and we are enabled to quote them at reduced rates.

CHABLIS	per dozen Rs.	17
MOSELLE, Quarts	" "	23
Do. Pints	" "	15
RUDESCHEIM HOCK	" "	22
IRISH WHISKEY	" "	22

The various SHERRIES, PORT, CATALANS, &c., for which this firm is famous are in stock as usual.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CRICKETING, YACHTING, AND POLO SHIRTS.

No. 1, ROYAL BLUE and BLACK STRIPES, Long Sleeves. Rs. 5.
No. 2, NAVY BLUE and WHITE STRIPES, Long Sleeves. Rs. 5.
No. 3, ORANGE and BLACK STRIPES, Long Sleeves. Rs. 5.
No. 4, ROYAL BLUE and WHITE STRIPES, Long Sleeves. Rs. 5.
No. 5, SCARLET BLACK and YELLOW STRIPES, Long Sleeves. Rs. 5.
No. 6, OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BLUE STRIPES, Long Sleeves. Rs. 5.
No. 7, ROYAL BLUE and SCARLET STRIPES, Long Sleeves. Rs. 5.
No. 8, BLACK and VIOLET STRIPES, Long Sleeves. Rs. 5.
No. 9, SCARLET and BLACK STRIPES, Long Sleeves. Rs. 5.
No. 10, SCARLET, ROYAL BLUE and WHITE STRIPES, Long Sleeves. Rs. 5.
No. 11, SCARLET and WHITE STRIPES, Long Sleeves. Rs 5.
No. 12, RED and WHITE STRIPED MERINO VESTS. Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8-8.
No. 13, BLUE and WHITE STRIPED MERINO VESTS. Rs. 7-8 to Rs 8-8.
No. 14, BLUE and WHITE STRIPED CASHMERE VESTS. Rs 7-8.
No. 15, LILAC and WHITE STRIPED MERINO VESTS. Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
No. 16, NAVY BLUE FRANKLIN FROCKS with Collars. Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7.
No. 17, ROYAL BLUE FRANKLIN FROCKS with Collars. Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-8.

LONG STOCKINGS,
in the following colors, for men.

No. 1, ROYAL BLUE and BLACK STRIPES. Rs. 2-8.
No. 2, NAVY BLUE and WHITE STRIPES. Rs. 2-8.
No. 3, ORANGE and BLACK STRIPES. Rs. 2-8.
No. 4, ROYAL BLUE and WHITE Stripes. Rs. 2-8.
No. 5, SCARLET, BLACK and YELLOW STRIPES. Rs. 2-8.
No. 6, OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BLUE STRIPES. Rs. 2-8.
No. 7, Royal BLUE and SCARLET STRIPES Rs. 2-8.
No. 8, BLACK and VIOLET STRIPES. Rs. 2-8.
No. 9, SCARLET and BLACK STRIPES. Rs. 2-8.
No. 10, SCARLET, ROYAL BLUE and WHITE STRIPES. Rs. 2-8.
No. 11, SCARLET and WHITE STRIPES. Rs. 2-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY-MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a JUNIOR CLERK, salary 20 to 25 Rupees per mensem. Apply to T., *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a pair of Grey ARABS, sound, 14-1½, aged 6 and 7 years respectively: also a Child's PONY. Apply to Captain SPENCER, Marine Lines.

THREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Apartments pleasantly situated in the Fort. Terms moderate. Apply E. B., *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE TO TAILORS.—WANTED, a EUROPEAN CUTTER for a Tailoring establishment. Apply to B., care *Bombay Gazette.*

A Respectable person about to proceed to England would be glad to undertake the care of one or two Children with a view of having her passage paid. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a CARRIAGE by Kinross, and HARNESS in good repair. Also two Arab Horses (aged), believed to be sound. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply Messman detachment, "Queen's Royals," Colaba.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
Is pre-eminently a *honest* Wine.
Quarts Rs. 10 | Pints Rs. 5-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

HELMETS FOR THE HOT SEASON,
ELLWOODS' NEW SHAPES.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Superior Stock in this Department.

A NEW INTRODUCTION.

	Cash.	Credit.
A. & Co.'s Shikar Helmet Hat covered with Tan Canvas wide Brim, Leather Bound. A Splendid Protection	15 0	17 0
The same Shape—White Drill on Cork and Felt	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality—Double Cork, highly recommended by Sportsmen, and others	16 0	18 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Cash.	Credit.
White Drill on Cork and Felt	14 8	16 0
Extra Quality—Very strong Double Layers of Cork throughout	16 0	18 0
The same Shape, covered with White Doe, easily cleaned, the best quality	20 0	23 0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above.		

FELT HELMETS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Drab Hunting Wide Brim suitable for the Hills or Office wear	8 8	9 8
Drab Felt Helmets—Double with patent inner Band	18 0	20 0
Deer Stalkers, for Early Morning—Ventilated	11 8	13 0
Pith Helmets—Best Quality	5 0	5 12

NEW FELT HATS.
FROM LINCOLN BENNETT, AND OTHER SUPERIOR MANUFACTURERS,
Light, well finished, and will keep good Colour.

	Cash.	Credit.
HASTINGS—Stiff Black New High Flat Crown	8	8 8
DENMARK Stiff Black High Flat Crown	8 0	9 0
TAVISTOCK Black Felt Half Stiff—Flat Crown	7 8	8 8
BATH, Black Stiff Round Crown	7 8	8 8

	Cash.	Credit.
Soft Felt Tyrol, for Travellers, Extra quality	8 0	9 0
Stitched Tweed Hats lined Silk	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	4 0	4 8
Cashmere Turbans	2 8	3 0
Straw Hats, Boating	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarrys	5 0	5 12
Sealskin Turbans, Silk Lined	4 12	5 8

DRESS HATS.

	Cash.	Credit
Dress Hats, Extra quality Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s	14 0	16 0
Drab Best Naples, L. & B. Extra quality	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s Extra Light	12 8	14 0
Drab Shells, very Light	9 0	10 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES,
to be sold at Rs. 2 per pair or Rs. 22 per doz.
ALL COLOURS AND ALL SIZES TO PICK FROM.

5,000 MEERSCHAUMS!!!
AND ALL REQUISITES FOR SMOKERS
AT M. BRESLAUER & CO.'s.

ICE IN 5 MINUTES,
By M. BRESLAUER & Co.'s new patent Machine.

SEWING MACHINES,
IN EVERY VARIETY AND AT ALL PRICES

BILLIARD KIT
of every description at a reduction of 20 per cent.
at M. BRESLAUER & CO.'S

FINE ARTS GALLERY,
OLEOGRAPHS, COLOURED PHOTOS AND CHROMOS ON VIEW.
PICTURES FRAMED AND MOUNTED.

Hotwater Mats, Splash Mats and Window Blinds,
BEAUTIFULLY PAINTED WITH LANDSCAPES, FLOWERS, AND ANIMALS.
A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION JUST TO HAND.

FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT M. BRESLAUER AND CO.'S
30, MEDOWS STREET, (OPPOSITE THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.)

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits 10 to	16 8
Overland Suits 25 to	36 0
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0
Dressing Gowns 9 to	20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12
White do.	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do.	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0
Silk and Wool do.	8 8
Soun Silk do.	11 0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0
Ladies' Under do. 4-8 to	6 8
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8 0
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8
Warm do. "	15 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose "	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose "	9 8
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz. 6-8 to	12 8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps 6-8 to	8 8
Travelling Hats 3-8 to	4 8
Cardigan Jackets very warm 9-8 to	12 8
Sheets per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases each 1-4 to	2 8

	Rs. a.
Blankets each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds 10 to	15 0
Rezais or Quilts 5-8 to	10 8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks 12-8 to	23 0
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12 8
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to	6 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier do 4-8 to	12 8
Money Belts 2-8 to	6 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0
Cork Mattresses	19 8
Cotton do.	15 0
Rug Straps 1-8 to	2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0

	Rs. a.
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Linen Collars doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs "	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 14
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf 1 to	3 0
Sailors' Knot 1-8 to	3 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring 1-8 to	4 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Do. Brushes	0 12
Nail Do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case 9-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops 3-8 to	5 8
Nail Scissors 1 8 to	1 12
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	1 0
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech 6-8 to	12 8
Folding Croquet Chairs	9 0

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.
BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	" 16	Steel Eyeglasses	" 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

PRINCE OF WALES FANCY BAZAR,
OPENED DAILY FROM 11 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF NOVELTIES.

The lowest prize will be Eight Annas and the highest will be Rs. 35. If the eight-anna prize be refused, four annas in cash will be given in return. Price of Tickets One Rupee each.
MEADOW STREET, NEXT TO MESSRS. MORENA'S.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the spacious BUNGALOW in Byculla, near the Byculla Station and Tramway Station, now in the occupation of Auckland Hotel. It has a very large compound and water and gas laid on. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately, for the Rangoon Municipality, a good Native DRAUGHTSMAN accustomed to the general work of an Engineer's Office. Copies of testimonials, stating particulars of former employment and salary required, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the first of May 1875.

O. DEACON CLARK, C.E.,
Municipal Engineer, Rangoon.

Rangoon, 25th March 1875.

WANTED, for the Rangoon Municipality, a thorough practical Native SURVEYOR. Application, with copies of testimonials, stating experience and salary required, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the first of May 1875.

O. DEACON CLARK, C.E.,
Municipal Engineer, Rangoon.

Rangoon, 25th March 1875.

NOTICES.

D'ARCY READ'S
"GHOST."
REDUCED PRICES.
OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION
Rs. 2, Re. 1, and Eight annas.
A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

LUCKNOW—LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP, 1875.

Owing to the insufficient number of PURCHASERS of TICKETS in the above SWEEP, the undersigned begs to notify to the holders thereof, that the respective sums paid by them thereon will be refunded to them on production of such Tickets at his house in Old Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

31st March 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my Wife GOOLBAI, daughter of the late Bazunjee Bhicoojee Kirkeewalla has again left my protection since yesterday evening without my knowledge or consent taking with her my two infant daughters. All persons are therefore hereby apprised that I shall not be responsible for any debt or debts which will be incurred by my said wife Goolbai. I also refer to my notice in the abovematter in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 31st August to 5th September 1874 inclusive.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1875.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, JOSEPH BARTRAM, of the Traffic Department G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpoor, will not be answerable for any DEBT or DEBTS that my WIFE, MARGARET BARTRAM, may contract from this date, she having left my protection and is now with my two Children living at Khundwah, C. Provinces. Time reveals all things.

Jubbulpoor, 2nd April, 1875.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the abovenamed COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 4TH to the 17TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April 1875, at 4 o'clock P.M., to determine on the expediency of obtaining two or more new Presses for the Company and to consider such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th March 1875.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given:—
(1) That a Dividend of 10 per cent. for the year ended 31st December 1874, will be paid to the Registered Shareholders on and after Thursday, the 1st April next, at the Offices, No. 9 Elphinstone Circle.
(2) That 55 per cent. of the Profits have been placed to the Reserve Fund.
(3) That the Original Premiums will be reduced 10 per cent. after the 3rd Annual Payment.
(4) That the Preliminary Expenses are reduced by 75 per cent.

By Order of the Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th March 1875.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.
WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN
On 21st MAY.

Applications and remittances to be made to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.
N. B. Please write Legibly.
Full particulars every Tuesday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On April 15th, the following Alteration of Trains will take place:—

The Down Mail will leave Colaba at 9 P.M. Madras Time, Surat 5-10 A.M., Broach 6-52, Baroda 9-10, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-55. The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 4 P.M., Baroda 7-10, Broach 9-13, Surat 11-0, and arrive at Colaba at 7-5 A.M.

The Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 6-30 A.M. and arrive at Surat at 6-45 P.M. The Up Mixed will leave Surat at 6-30 A.M., and arrive at Colaba at 7-0 P.M. Instead of the Up and Down Mixed between Surat and Ahmedabad, Ordinary Trains at Mixed Train fares will leave Surat at 8-45 A.M. arriving at Ahmedabad at 5-15 P.M., and at 7-45 A.M. arriving at Surat at 4-30 P.M. The Mixed will leave Ahmedabad for Wadwan at 12 30 noon and Wadwan for Ahmedabad at 9 A.M.

For alterations at intermediate Stations and upon the Dubhoe, the Dakor and the Kharaghora Branches, and a few alterations in the Bombay Local Train service see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBUY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure, clean, TALLOW as the Company may require for one year commencing 1st May next (estimated at 60 tons.)

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow" and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on Wednesday the 7th April next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract and, for the due fulfilment of the same, to find Security in Cash or Government Paper amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 12th March 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any or all of the following viz:—
240 Tons of best Moulmein Teak Lining Boards 7 ft. 6 in. and upwards in length by 5½ in. and 6 in. wide by 1 inch thick.
100 Tons best Calicut Benteak boards 7 ft. 8 in. long by 6 to 12 in. wide by 2 in. thick.
250 Tons best Calicut Benteak boards 8 ft. 0 in. long by 6 to 12 in. wide by 2 in. thick.
100 Tons best Calicut Benteak boards 8ft. 9 in long by 6 to 12 in. wide by 2 in. thick.

Deliveries to be made as follows:—
Teak Boards not less than 40 tons per month and Benteak Boards not less than 75 tons per month from 1st May next.

The Boards to be of best quality Sawn exact to sizes from well seasoned Timber in good and sound condition free from all defects and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Boards" and which must specify the rate per load of 50 cubic feet will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday the 7th April next after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract and find Security equal to 10 per cent. upon the Estimated aggregate value of the Boards to be supplied by them.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 25th March 1875.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs. 8,000	4 Prizes of Rs. 100
1 " " 3,000	6 " " 75
1 " " 1,000	10 " " 50
4 " " 500	11 " " 40
4 " " 250	11 " " 30
4 " " 200	14 " " 20
4 " " 150	20 " " 10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 6TH APRIL, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton market reports yesterday were very strong at the close, the sales for the day reaching 20,000 bales, prices of Fair Dhollera, Fair Omrawuttee and Mid. Orleans all showing an advance of 1-16d. per lb. Reuter reported the better grades of Surats heavy, but this was evidently a mistake, as their own quotations, irrespective of private advices, all expressed the opposite. Arrivals were given 1-16d. to 0⅛d. per lb. higher in everything except F. G. F. Ginned Broach, and, to all appearance, continued activity was to be expected. This morning, however, notwithstanding comparatively moderate receipts at the American ports, the opening message gives the tone as quieter, probable sales only 12,000 bales, import 32,000 bales. If the Manchester market is at all favourable, the evening telegram may possibly advise more activity, but in the meantime, unless for the heavy arrivals, there is nothing to account for even temporary quietness, much less a relapse in prices. The American crop figures now stand as follows:—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Three days' receipts	13,000	20,000	17,000
" Exports to U. K. ...	12,000	15,000	10,000
Total recte. since 1st Sept.	3,194,000	3,439,000	3,073,000
" Exports to U. K. do.	1,407,000	1,415,000	1,328,000

In General Produce quotations showed no change.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93¼, an advance of ¼; French Rentes are still at Rs. 103.

STERLING EXCHANGE, as usual on the day after the departure of the mail, has been exceedingly quiet; only a most limited business has been done and rates are again slightly in favour of sellers. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	......1s. 10d . ...per rupee.	
Do.	6 months' sight...1s. 10 7/16d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight...1s. 10 13/32d. to 7/16d	"
Documents	3 months' sight...1s. 10 7/16d.	"

On Calcutta there is no change in rates. GOVERNMENT PAPER is, if anything, slightly quieter—Fours Rs. 102; Fours and a half Rs. 103; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

The SHARE market has been virtually closed to day, owing to the eclipse.

COTTON has been little dealt in for the same reason, but otherwise appearances are strong. Receipts yesterday were 11,312 bales, making 19,901 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS continue very depressed and unaltered in every way.

PIECE GOODS are very firm, but in the absence of dealers very little business has been done.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value psh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	[illegible]
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	[illegible]
80,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
40,000	$281¼	all	N	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	.5
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	"	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

16	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	[illegible]
100	500	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	500.00	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	2.0ps.	Apollo Press Co.	3,350
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	615
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	565
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	[illegible]
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	350
[illegible]	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	[illegible]
400	1,500	all	37½ps.	Carwar Company	[illegible]
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	130
500	1,880	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,700
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
882	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,070
150	5,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	3,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	[illegible]
300	1,000	all	100 ps	French Press Co	[illegible]
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	400
3125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	[illegible]
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,500
190	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,200
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co.	[illegible]
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
150	850	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
460	1,000		100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	400

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£[illegible]	219·8·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
—	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£[illegible]	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
—	£[illegible]	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
—	110	[illegible]	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	[illegible]
—	£18	96 5 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,207
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,000
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
800	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	[illegible]
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,110
24	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	210
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,009
[illegible]	2,000	all	100p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,350
1,500	1,250	all	125p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,140
[illegible]	1,000	all	115p.	Great Eastern	1,250
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,075
750	1,000	all	115p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,200
...	800	...	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,125
[illegible]	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,200
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	a	65	Maneckji Petit's	1,230
1,050	1,000	all	20 ps	Morarjee Spinning	1,250
4,000	615	all	[illegible]	Oriental	725
600	1,250	[illegible]	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
10	1,000	1,000	200p.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
500	1,000	250	31½p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
11,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
[illegible]	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
9,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	18
1,990	500	all	7 p.c.	Treacher & Co	390
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation		
—	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	2	13	Feb.	Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE OPHIR, 410 tons, Captain J Caster, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE SHIP GAD'S HILL, 928 tons, Captain T Rands, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 4,938 bales cotton, 7,230 cwts linseed, 211 cwts coir yarn, and 116 cwts horns.

THE S. S. ROYAL WELSH, 926 tons, Captain G. C. Cootes, sailed yesterday for Havre via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 7,055 bales cotton, 1,295 cwts. linseed, 1,120 cwts. rape seed, and 400 cwts. horns.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons, Captain E. M. Gillson, sailed, yesterday for China, &c. with China Mail, and the following passengers:—For Singapore.—Mr. S. A. Solomon. For Yokohama, Captain Sowell. She carried the following cargo:—1,749½ chests opium, 1,582 bales cotton, and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. BUSHEER, 538 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (April 3rd), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Harrison, and one hundred and seventy deck passengers.

THE S S RINALDO, 1,283 tons, Captain W Newman, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from London (February 27th,) calling at Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo:—1,100 bundles steel iron, 19 casks blacking, 619 packages cotton piece goods 58 packages gin, 500 boxes, brandy, 26 bottles quick silver, 35 cases stout, 50 packages whiskey, 374 packages wine, 29 packages spirits; 33 cases wine and spirits, 153 packages sherry, 60 cases glass, 185 kegs shot, 1 case boots, 20 cases confectionery, 65 cases champagne, 145 keg red lead, 35 casks salammoniac, 25 cases eau de cologne, 31 packages soap, 149 bales twist, 50 packages copperas, 313 packages oilmanstores, 28 packages disinfecting powder, 202 packages paper, 100 cases copper, 17 cases cochineal, 50 casks Epsom salts 4,511 casks spelter, 65 cases gin, 43 cases matches, 228 kegs nails, 100 casks whiting, 230 packages glass, 60 cases brass, 83 packages color, and 859 casks beer, 456 packages candles, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Busheer (s)	Smith............	Carwar, April 3.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Sceptre (s)...........	Steel............	Liverpool.
	Lombardy (s)........	Gillson	China, &c.
	Royal Welsh (s)......	Cootes	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Ship Gad's Hill, Rands, to Liverpool.
Barque Ophir, Caster, to Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Africa, to Coast & Calcutta.
Steamer Pepang, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Busheer, to Coast & Carwar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Stenhouse, 500 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart & Co.
Parana s. 402 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 7 bales hides, R L Southern & Co.
Yeddo s. 35 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Prince Fredrick, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Charlotte Croom, 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Royal Alexandria, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Jane Rowland, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Clive s. 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Ardgowan, 1,100 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.
Ennerdale s. 650 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kong Sverre s. 53 cwts horns, Peer Momed Joan Momed; 28 cases M of P shells, C N Gomes & Co
St George s. 4 bales hides, D Hassam; 7 cases fishmaws, L J Botticbopye.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s. 387 bags coffee, B I S N Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Vinona, 250 cwts linseed, Knoop & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tabor, 900 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Deesa.

APRIL 4.

Carpendale, Captain, Bombay 2nd Scinde Horse, on sick leave, from Jacobabad.

Jones, Colonel, Bengal 3rd P Cavalry, on furlough, from Dhera Ghazi Khan.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 5.

Carpendale, Captain, Bombay 2nd Scinde Horse, on Med Cert, to England.

APRIL 6.

Paget, Sub Lieut Bombay 68th Light Infantry, to join, to Mhow.
Holle, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Mhow.
Brooker, Sub Lieut, Bengal 1/8th Foot, to join, to Chukrata.
Richardson, Sub Lieut, Bengal 1/12th Foot, to join, to Ferozepore.
Sylvester, Surg Major, Bombay 1st Grenadier Regt, to join, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(*Gazette of India*, April 3.)

Leave—Lt C R Wheeler, Adjt, Erinpoora Irregular Force, is granted thirty days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Benjamin Anderson, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, passed by the 1st or lower Standard Vernacular Examination laid down in G O, Military Dept, No 734, dated 9th Sept 1864.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr J H Reid, Asst Engr, Saugor Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 5th March 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr O Hoernle, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Morar to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 6th March 1875.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to this Notification No 384E dated 15th inst, Mr J Lyons, Overseer 1st grade, joined the Ajmere Division of this Railway on the forenoon of the 22nd March 1875.

In consequence of the completion of works on the Jeypore Division, Rajpootana State Railway, this Division has been absorbed into the Agra and Sambur Divisions, the Agra Division being extended to the east point of Basi Station and the Sambur Division being extended from Jeypore eastwards to the same point. This arrangement came into force on the 17th March 1875.

In consequence of the completion of works on the Delhi and Ulwar Divisions, Rajpootana State Railway, the two Divisions will be amalgamated on the 1st proximo under Mr J W Buyers, Executive Engineer, and formed into one called the Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, with head-quarters for the present at Ulwar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, April 3.)

Mr T E Ellison, Asst Comr, is posted to the Nagpur District.

Mr R Obbard, Asst Comr, transferred from Bhandara to Raipur, reported his arrival at the latter station and assumed charge of his duties on the 20th inst, before noon.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Nagpur District Police Maj H V Mathias, Dist Supt of Police, on the 27th March, before noon. Mr Nedham is, as a temporary measure, posted to the Nagpur District. Mr Nedham assumed charge of his duties as Asst Comr this day before noon.

Lieut-Col C James, Depy Comr, Mandla, having obtained furlough to Europe, on private affairs is allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave, counting as privilege leave, from the 1st proximo or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr G A Bradford, Patrol and Offg Colr of Customs, is appointed Colr of Customs 4th grade, with effect from the 15th inst.

Col J S Dennys, Depy Comr, transferred from Hoshangabad to Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Comr of the Nagpur Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut Col Cumberlege, or until further orders.

Mr J A M Moore, Clerk, 2nd grade, buildings and Roads Branch, is transferred from the chief Engineer's Office, to the Jubbulpore Division.

Col A Francis, Ex Engr, P W Dept, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave of absence, for a period of two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr European Constable Chew is appointed to officiate as Inspr in the Jubbulpore District from the 25th Feby 1875, vice Mr Hurst appointed as Inspr in charge of the Bilaspur District, as per Secy to the Chief Comr's Notification No 632-28 of 22nd idem.

Mr A J Jeffreys, Asst Comr, is placed in permanent charge of the Nagpur Treasury, from 22nd Feby last.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 27th March 1875.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 11th March 1875, directing the following medical arrangements:—

Surgn F Walwasser to assume medical charge of the invalids of the Oudh division and Peshawur district, leaving by troop extra train, on 12th instant, and proceed with them to England.

Surgns T Jackson, M B, and J Scanlan M D, also to proceed on duty, with the party to England.

Dated the 11th March 1875, directing Surgn G C Purcell to return to Meean Meer, and report himself to the Depy Surgn Genl, British Forces, Lahore Circle, for orders.

Dated the 12th March 1875, directing Surgn G T Langridge to proceed to Cawnpore and assume medical charge of a detachment proceeding to the Kasauli depot, and on completion of that duty to proceed to Rawal Pindi, and report himself to the Depy Surgn Genl, British Forces, for duty in that circle.

Dated the 13th March 1875, directing Surgn J J Greene, M B, to proceed with the invalids of the Lahore and Rawal Pindi divisions, leaving for Deolalee, on the 13th idem, under medical charge of Surgn H W A McKinnon, and to return to Allahabad on completion of the duty.

Dated the 13th March 1875, directing Surgn Maj W S Whylock, M D, arrive with the invalids of the Gwalior district, to return to the head quarters of that district.

Dated the 15th March 1875, directing Surgn J A Gormley, M D, to proceed to Calcutta for duty with the 1-3rd Foot.

Dated the 16th March 1875, directing Surgn T J Gallwey, M D, to proceed to Dinapore, and report himself to the military and medical authorities at that station, for duty with the 109th Foot.

Oude Division order, dated the 27th Feb 1875, appointing Capt A C Pole, 13th Hussars, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl of the Divn, with effect from the 17th Feby 1875, vice Capt R H Grant, proceeded on special duty, and until further orders.

Presidency District order, dated the 13th March 1875, directing Surgn W N Keefer, on return from duty with the Duffla Field Force, to proceed to Peshawur, and assume medical charge of the 2th N I.

Dated the 16th March 1875, directing Surgn F R Swaine, M B, to proceed to Allahabad, and report himself to the depy Surgn Genl at that station for duty.

Dated the 16th March 1875, directing Surgn S H Browne, doing duty in the Presidency Genl Hospital, to proceed to Agra and report himself to the Depy Surgn Genl at that station for duty.

Dugshai Station order, dated the 17th March 1875, appointing Lt and Loc 1 Capt T Boydell, 39th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Lt J L Rose, proceeding on detachment duty to Solon.

Fort William Garrison order, dated the 25th Feby 1875, directing Capt F R A B Constable, 28th Punjab N I, to perform the duties of station Staff Officer, Fort William during the absence on inspection duty of Capt A J C Birch, Bgde Maj.

Jhelum Station order, dated the 11th March 1875, directing Capt R B Graham, 5th Ben Cav, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer Jhelum, in addition to his regimental duties, vice Capt W F Bartleman, proceeded to Bombay to appear before a medical board.

4th Hussars—Regimental order, dated the 17th Feby 1875, appointing Capt J W Lay to act as Adjt. in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement.

8th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Regimental order, dated the 14th Feb 1875, appointing Lt E H H Montresor, Asst Instr of Musketry, with effect from the above date.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the undermentioned retirement, and to make the following appointments:—

10th Hussars—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, Lt Richard Curzon Sherwin Drury-Lowe is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission, dated 1th March 1875.

Personal Staff—Capt W W H Scott, 1st Squad Subn 11th Bengal Lancers, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on H E's Personal Staff, as a temporary arrangement, dated 19th March 1875.

1st Native Infantry—Lt Col F J Craigie, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt during the absence of Col McMullin on furlough, dated 19th March 1875.

Maj L H P De B L[illegible], Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Craigie, dated 19th March 1875.

Capt G Atkins, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Larpent, dated 19th March 1875.

Capt W M Molyneux, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Atkins, dated 19th March 1875.

12th Native Infantry—Col R H Price, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt, vice Stevens, who vacates on being transferred, at his own request, to Delhi, dated 19th March 1875.

Maj W Macdonald, Wing Officer, on return from furlough, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Price, dated 19th March 1875.

Capt H S Anderson Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Macdonald, dated 19 h March 1875.

Medical Department—Surgn G Hutcheson, M D, to be Garrison Surgn at Chunar, dated 19th March 1875.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery—Lt G T Carre to be Capt from the 25th June 1874.

1st Battalion 14th Regiment—Capt J Laing to rank as Capt from the 27th March 1870.

Medical Department, British Service—Surgn Maj J G Grant to rank as Surgn Maj, from the 19th Oct 1869.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to appoint Capt H C Garden, Station Staff Officer at Jhansie, to the Command of Fort Kangra, dated 22nd March 1875.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dudhi Field Force Order, dated the 21st Feb 1875, appointing Capt A P Palmer, Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier Genl Comdg the Force, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl to the Force, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj M H Heathcote, proceeded on detachment duty to the Naga Hills.

29th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 14th March 1875, appointing Capt and Bt Maj C J C Roberts to act as Interpreter to the battalion.

59th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 15th March 1875, appointing Lt B W Lucas to act as Interpreter to the regiment, during the absence of Sub-Lieut P H N Lake, and in the room of Lieut A D Worgan, proceeded to Kasauli.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 15th March 1875, appointing Lieut W E Wilson, officiating 2nd Squadn Subn on probation, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the departure on sick leave of Capt and Adjt M J Moore.

15th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 1st Jany 1875, making the following temporary appointments, vice Maj J Anderson, officiating 2nd in Command and Squadn Officer, under arrest:—

Major E D H Vibart, officiating 2nd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadn Officer, in addition to his other duties as 3rd Squadn Officer, with effect from the 31st Dec 1874.

Capt R Atkins, officiating 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties as 1st Squad Subn, with effect from the 31st Decr 1874.

Dated the 3rd Jan 1875, appointing Lt F R Pitman, 2nd Squad Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squad Office, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj Viba t, with effect from the 24th Jan 1875.

7th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 16th March 1875, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from that date:—

Capt M P Moriarty, attached, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt G Logan, proceed on furlough.

Lt H C Lamb, officiating 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt J Abercrombie, on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj and Bt Lt Col D MacFarlan, (F Battery F Brigade,) to Cashmere, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Vety Surgn J C Dwyer, (A Battery A Brigade,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

11th Hussars—Maj E Harnett, to remain in England from the 1st July to the 15th Oct 1875, on private affairs, in extension.

Lt J D H Stewart, from the 1st July to the 15th Oct 1875, to remain in England, in extension, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col F W Stubbs, (19th Brigade,) to Almorah and the Hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

1st Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Capt R W B Crowther-Beynon, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

14th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Capt H M'L Hutchison, to port of embarkation for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Paymaster W J Carden, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 29th April to the 31st Oct in extension.

Staff Corps—Lt Col A T Armstrong (2nd in Command 10th Bengal Lancers,) from the 14th to the 2nd Feb, in extension of the leave, from the 14th Jany to the 13th Feby to Bombay, to appear before a medical board, granted him in G O C C of 22nd Jan 1875, p 37.

Capt S C MacTier, (Wing Officer 33rd N I,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lt Col W H Hawes, (Comdt 9th N I,) to Hills north of Dehra and Kangra, from the 16th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Capt E H E Kauntze, (Offg 2nd Squadn Officer 6th Bengal Cavy,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Capt G R Gryll s, (Qr Mr 1st N I,) to Calcutta and Naini Tal from the 15th April to the 14th Oct, on private affairs.

Lt C J R Fulford, (1st Wing Subn 28th N I,) to Dalhousie, from the 15th April to the 5th Oct, on private affairs.

Lt W P Newell, (2nd Wing Subn 2nd Goorkha regiment,) to Hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 14th July 1875, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry—Col C Jackson, (doing general duty at Meerut), to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lt Col W E D Brughton, (doing duty at Meen Meer,) to Kasauli and adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Gener l List, Infantry—Capt J M Tulloch, (attached to the 16th N I,) to Mussoorie and Hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Late 39 h Native Infantry—Capt W F Bartleman. (Station Staff Officer, Jhelum,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Department—Surgn Maj P F Newland, (in medical charge of the Rest Camp Jubbulpore,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn W Tobin, (attached to C Baty 20th Bgd,) to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom...............	April 12 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 9 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 9 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	May 1 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	April 6 ...	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 12 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 12 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	April 12	Monday..................	April 19
		"	" 26

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.		Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pie	
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia................................	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformination conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Monday	April 12	Monday	April 19

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamer, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday..................	April 6	Tuesday	May. 4
"	" 20	"	" 18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

	3 P.M.		3 P.M.
Saturday		Saturday	May 1

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.

A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BERESFORD—April 1st, at Mussoorie, the wife of Charles Beresford, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COLE—ROCHESTER—March 30th, at Lucknow, by the Rev J. P. Elwood, C. M. S., the Rev. F. T. Cole, C. M. S., Santhalia, to Dora, the third daughter of the late Dr. Ely Rochester.

DEATHS.

COLLINGTON—April 1st, at Cawnpore, Susanna, the beloved wife of Major Collington, Royal Artillery

SANDYS—April 4th, at Agra, Teignmouth, Melvill, only son of John U. Sandys.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

IN a former article we endeavoured to trace the principles upon which John Jacob acted when called upon to make arrangements for the defence of the frontier; and those that have followed us will remember, that, in order to make a disagreeable service popular, he introduced a system of promotion which prevented any probability of supersession amongst the frontier officers. Carrying on our narrative from the point at which the allusions to the doctors interrupted it, we may say that Jacob's ideas were still carried out after his death, and that it was not till the year 1861, when a re-organisation of the Cavalry was ordered, that any change took place. On that occasion, when a new regiment of Scinde Horse was raised, one or two officers belonging to the regular branch of the service were appointed to fill the vacant appointments. This was the first departure from Jacob's principles of promotion, and it was done as a sop to the Cavalry officers who had lost their troop allowances under the new scheme of organisation. It was the introduction of the thin end of the wedge, destined never to be hereafter removed. It has been driven in deeper and deeper every year, and the long-established system of frontier promotion may now be said to have virtually ceased to exist. It is necessary to bear this in mind to follow out the drift of our argument. Returning once more to the reports of the medical officers, the first question that must suggest itself to a reflecting mind is,—how is it that the Scinde Horse regiments have managed to exist so many years in succession at Jacobabad without Government having found it necessary to interfere? A necessity for change might of course be intelligible in the case of the force having been only raised sufficiently long for the evil effects of permanent head-quarters to have become only now apparent; but as we have said before the Scinde Horse have been stationed in Jacobabad uninterruptedly since the year 1840, with the exception of the time they were quartered in Lower Scinde—a period, we believe, of three or four years. As a matter of fact, they have, during that time, served through the following campaigns:—In Cutchee, at Meeanee and Hyderabad, in the Punjaub and Persian campaigns, in Central India and Abyssinia—and we venture to think that if the physique of the men had suffered so much from the climate of Upper Scinde, as is now represented, we should have had medical boards sitting on the subject many years before this, and that the arrangements now recommended by the officers in medical charge of the regiment would have been carried out long before their entry into the service. We are not of course in possession of all the medical reports that have been sent in during the last twenty-seven years; but, as we said before, one thing is quite clear, and that is, that if they had all been to the same effect as those now under notice, permanent head-quarters at Jacobabad would have been abandoned many years ago.

Those who are at all behind the scenes can easily see through matters, and we think we shall have no difficulty in explaining what is at the bottom of all this agitation. We pointed out just now that Jacob's arrangements relative to promotion were first interfered with in the year 1861, and that from that date matters went on from bad to worse till the old system was entirely superseded. It does not require any very great stretch of imagination to perceive that officers who have served for years in a detestable climate with the hopes of getting rapid promotion are not likely to be particularly pleased when they find themselves superseded by outsiders, who have been kicking their heels the whole of their service in congenial stations. Would it be human nature if they were to acquiesce cheerfully in arrangements which condemned them to serve in a bad climate without any corresponding advantages? Would it be natural to expect that they would oppose the same undaunted front to the influences of climate, as they did in the days when they were guaranteed from supersession? Common sense must answer, no; and it does not require any very great knowledge of human affairs to perceive that officers disgusted with constant supersession would soon be likely to exaggerate the effects of malaria, and that in the course of time their grievances and discontent would re-act on the minds of the medical officers. Turning, however, from speculation to facts, let us see if we can gather anything from the medical reports themselves to warrant the disruption of Jacob's arrangements. We have, as we said before, only the reports of the years 1871 72 73 before us, in which the medical officers' representations were urgently pressed, and we conclude that, as Government has now been moved to interfere in the matter, we are not wrong in supposing that the sickness was as great in those years as it had ever been before. We fail to see in the tables exhibited anything very alarming. The percentage of admissions to strength is not greater than in some of the stations in the Northern Division; the number of men invalided and discharged the service from ill health does not exceed twenty per regiment for each year; and though the percentage of deaths comes up to 2·5 per cent. of strength in each regiment, it must be remembered that this is not at all surprising when we come to consider the class of recruits that have been allowed to enlist. Here is the medical officer's opinion of them:—"The recruits, more particularly for the Scinde Horse, are of the *worst type*, physically speaking, of any that *I have ever seen during my service in the army*. Large numbers of them are under age, undeveloped and needy children of men who have served and got deteriorated in constitution—children, in fact, *born with seeds of disease in them*. Many candidate recruits were brought before me who *had spleens large enough to be pronounced a sufficient cause for invaliding*. Though the worst are rejected by the medical officers, some of them, I am sorry to say, were *enlisted in spite of such rejection*." (Italics our own.) Can we be surprised, therefore, that the rate of mortality is rather high? Indeed, it is wonderful that the statistics under the above circumstances do not disclose a much worse state of affairs. The figures given in the tables quoted show, in fact, what, indeed, we never wished to deny—that Jacobabad, like some other stations in India, has an unhealthy climate, and that those who are quartered there necessarily suffer a good deal from the effects of fever; but we do not think they establish a valid reason for carrying out a sweeping measure which involves so many obvious disadvantages.

The removal of the Scinde Horse Brigade from Jacobabad is to be deprecated for many reasons; and amongst others the following may be assigned:—First, the nature of the service on the frontier is of a peculiar nature, requiring on the part of the troops performing it an accurate knowledge of the country and the people, which is not likely to be acquired by any but local troops. Secondly, the system now in force, which was introduced by General Jacob twenty-eight years ago, has proved a signal success; whereas, previous to his time, when the outposts were garrisoned by regular troops, who were strangers to the country and took no interest in it, it was a signal failure. Thirdly, that although of course it cannot be denied that fresh troops could be instructed in the details of the frontier system, and would in time become acquainted with the various localities, and with the habits of the different tribes, nevertheless, that such knowledge would only be obtained after a residence of two or three years, after which period the regiments acquiring such knowledge would in natural course be relieved. Fourthly, that, in addition to the above, it is obviously ignoring the instincts of human nature to suppose that a disagreeable service such as that which is entailed on our frontier troops would be performed as satisfactorily by new regiments who *detested the country and its climate*, as by troops who looked upon it as their home. Fifthly, that though the Scinde Horse are not perhaps legally entitled to expect that they should always remain with their head-quarters at Jacobabad, nevertheless, that long established custom of itself constitutes a right, and that, as a matter of fact, no changes have been made for twenty-eight years; furthermore, that the men on the strength of a long expected residence have expended large sums of money in the purchase of land, and building quarters for their families, the disposal of which property would, in the case of their permanent withdrawal, lead to endless claims to compensation, and difficulties of adjustment. Sixthly, that the men themselves would detest the change, which would involve the ruinous expense of dragging about with them from a remote corner of the Presidency large encumbrances in the way of families and friends, which, unrecognised though they may be, form the inevitable accompaniments of native regiments. Seventhly, that the change would be as distasteful to the regiments that had to relieve them as to their brethren in the Scinde Horse, and that the liability to service in Jacobabad would make the Cavalry service unpopular, and increase the difficulty of getting recruits. Eighthly, that the question of localisation is one which it is of the utmost importance should be seriously considered as forming a permanent feature in our Indian army organisation; that it has strongly recommended itself to eminent men in this country; that its importance is recognised in the most perfectly developed military system on the continent of Europe, and, furthermore, has of late been advocated by most of the officers of our own army in England, who have been prominent in discussing the matter; that it is of peculiar importance in this country, where a love of a permanent home may be said to be an instinct in the native mind, where the troops consist of men with small pay to live on, and the great majority of whom, in consequence of early marriages, have large families to support, rendering it in the highest degree expedient to protect them from the expenses of long marches every third year. Ninthly, that sanitary measures can be taken by the medical officers and the authorities in Scinde to improve the health of the troops, and thus in a great measure to mitigate the effects of the climate: and, finally, that even if the evil effects of the malaria cannot be mitigated by the medical officers, and if things are as bad as they are represented, it would only be making matters *infinitely worse* to send fresh troops to Jacobabad, as the result of such a measure would inevitably be to introduce the seeds of Scinde malaria into *every Cavalry regiment in the service, instead of confining it, as at present, to a few*. This is an opinion which the medical officers may not perhaps fully endorse, but it is common sense nevertheless; and we believe, moreover, it is in accordance with the experience of many officers who have served on the frontier, and, having suffered from fever, know too well to their cost, that a change for four or five years to a non-malarious climate does not necessarily eradicate the seeds of the disease. We must bear in mind, moreover, that under the contemplated system of reliefs every regiment of Cavalry will have a tour of service in Upper Scinde at intervals of three or four years; and when we come to remember that Deesa, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, and Rajcote (four of the Cavalry stations out of Scinde) are, according to the medical tables, themselves very malarious, it will be seen how small is the chance of any good being done by the proposed changes. In a future article we shall indicate some alternative measures, which, though not perhaps capable of transforming the Upper Scinde climate, may at all events put things on a better footing than they are at present.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE have been noticing with regret the decline which has visibly been taking place in the treatment by the English press of the politics of the day. Periphrasis seems now to be the order of merit; he is the best journalist apparently who can fence most round his subject without touching it; and the worst, or at all events the man whom the cold shoulder of fashionable propriety will most often come in contact with, is the honest man who says what he means, and spares the public acts of men no more than he spares abstract theories. This cold, dead-and-alive style which is creeping over the English press is thus noticed by a writer in *Vanity Fair*:—"The principal newspapers in England refuse to publish anything in disparagement of an official in high station, and in the case of a Judge the late revival of summary punishments for contempt of court may well induce a prudent editor to be cautious in this respect. The assertion, however, that public opinion is strong at the present day is the merest cant. At no previous period of English history has it been weaker or more timid; the etiquette of the Press, which forbids plain speaking, has rendered discussions on public affairs and the conduct of public men tame and unmeaning. You may attack, they say, an abuse, but not an individual; in other words, as Donne put the case more than two centuries ago, you may denounce theft but must not try to catch the thief. The thief has ever favoured this doctrine."

WHATEVER advantages may be secured by having the railways under State control, speed in travelling is apparently not one of them. The Rajpootana State Railway reaches from Agra to Jeypore, a distance of 150 miles, which is run over by the trains in 16 hours, or at the rate of about 9 miles an hour. When Sir John Strachey opened the line to Sambhur he said, in his speech on the occasion, that he was carried over the line at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and yet it seems that not even half that speed can be now attained; but there is clearly no reason why the journey from Agra to Jeypore should be longer than 8 hours. In Bombay we have an interest in the management of this line already, and are anxious not to allow the custom of travelling at the rate of only 9 miles an hour to become habitual, so as to make reform by the time the line is open all the way to Ahmedabad a difficult matter. Besides this slow travelling it is reported that the water for the engines is drawn in the most primitive manner by bullocks, and notwithstanding that pumping engines were sent out from England when the line was under construction, they are not in use at the most important station on the line, at Bordakin Junction. There are also, it is further stated, daily instances of failure to engines, numbers of passengers are left behind at all stations for want of carriage accommodation, and there is a block of goods at the stations for want of waggons to take them away. It is hardly probable that these numerous instances of mismanagement would occur if a public company had the control of this line. Though the movements of the State are slow in consequence of the intricate circumlocution that has to be gone through before a line of railway can be constructed, the public entertain at present the opinion that good management will characterise State railways; not the least proof of which may certainly be shown in the speed at which the trains travel over the line.

PROBABLY in no other place in the world than India would it be possible for the head of a municipality to ask leave to vacate his post in order that he might take up another appointment in the same city. Yet this is what was done yesterday in the Bombay Town Council and assented to as if the principle involved were not in the least objectionable. Mr. Pedder had been offered an appointment in the Secretariat, in succession to Mr. Gonne; but as he could not hold the revenue secretaryship and the municipal commissionership at the same time, he resolved to ask the Town Council to give him leave temporarily to resign the municipal commissionership in order that he might become temporary Revenue Secretary. The application was considered by the Town Council, and, like good-hearted gentlemen as they were, the Town Councillors thought it would be a pity to stand in Mr. Pedder's way, and so they granted the necessary leave, at the same time recording their regret at losing the valuable services of Mr. Pedder. We may have something further to say upon the subject of such an important office as that of Municipal Commissioner of the city of Bombay being used as a hack by civil servants until such time as they meet a better and more suitable horse to ride. In the mean time we content ourselves with recording the fact. Mr. Pedder presented his annual report to the Town Council, and this was accepted without much comment upon details, although there was one subject, called attention to by Mr. Maclean, which relieved the dulness of the proceedings. Mr. Pedder had tacked on to his report reasons why in his opinion the water-works scheme had not been proceeded with faster, in the course of which he drew a picture of the Town Council of the present day for the edification and delight of posterity. The characteristics of individual members, as they appeared to Mr. Pedder's eyes, were hit off, or appeared to be so, one member being described as nothing if not critical, another as the slave of his constituents, and so on. Mr. Maclean did not object to the composition of the picture; it was clever enough as a sketch; it might even be accepted as a model of graphic depiction of the interior economy of average members of the corporation of an Indian city who did not happen to be civilians; but he objected that the pretty photograph was out of place in such an album as an annual report, which is meant for pictures or figures of another kind than that regarding certain species of humanity which in this instance the flowing and humorous imagination of the Municipal Commissioner had seen fit to set forth. Some of the professional members of the Town Council, who were rather flattered in the picture inasmuch as it suggested that they alone and the Municipal Commissioner were the only beings competent to arrange about a water supply scheme for the citizens of Bombay, approved of it; some of the unprofessional members also liked it; and so it was adopted by the Town Council with only a slight alteration made upon it by Mr. Pedder, who declined to withdraw it in its entire shape. Let us hope that this action of the Town Council will not form a bad precedent for future civil servants who may please to come and be our Municipal Commissioners; and that if original writing, descriptive of certain phases of humanity, is permitted in one report which ought to be of a practical description, future commissioners or engineers will not think themselves entitled to treat the public to some touching and original poetry after a dose of statistics.

BABU RAJENDRALALA MITRA is said to have published a "great work" on the Orissa sculptures. The work is reviewed by the *Englishman*, and though of more special interest to Calcutta, yet the researches of the learned Babu have their more general aspects, as furnishing a new class of materials for Indian history. We read that the carved work in the single Orissa city of Bhuvaneshwar exceeds in quantity all that now survives at Sanchi or at Amravati; and the stone memorials scattered throughout the three Orissa districts surpass, both in amount and in variety, the whole Hindu sculptures of the rest of Lower Bengal. From the hills which look down upon the Mahanadi Delta to the sun-temple at Kanarak on the coast there is but an intervening strip seldom exceeding 40 miles in breadth. Yet in this narrow compass almost every type of Indian architecture is represented, from the primitive Buddhist cave dwellings in the sandstone rocks, to the long sculptured processions and freezes of the Sivaite dynasty, and the later and weaker modellings of the Vishnuvite shrines. It is impossible to read Babu Rajendralala's chapter on the historical aspects of these remains without a feeling of disappointment. All his industry and scholarship have failed to add anything to the history of the individual races or dynasties who built them. The truth is that unlike some of the sculptures of Northern and Western India, the Orissa stone work is ornamental rather than historical. They seldom pretend to relate any story from real life, or to reproduce scenes and events from the annals of the dynasties who constructed them, or of the people for whom they were built. There are one or two well-marked exceptions to this rule; but it holds good of the immense majority of the temples which have yet been examined. Their ornamentation is made up of scrolls, floral devices, and animals; scenes in which human figures appear, although not infrequent, are seldom capable of historical interpretation; and, indeed, even in the great temple-city of Bhuvaneshwar, the total number of such figures does not exceed three thousand. A large proportion of them, moreover, are in purely conventional attitudes, and do not yield the information which groups might afford. "Many of them," says Babu Rajendralala Mitra, "are repetitions, and others represent scenes, such as eating and drinking, playing and lovemaking, which are common to humanity in every part of the world." There is another aspect, however, of the historical value of the Orissa sculptures. For, happily, history has ceased to be a mere record of dynastic changes; and these stone memorials, although silent as to kings and conquerors, have much to tell us regarding the people. Babu Rajendralala goes over the various classes of information which the Orissa sculptures yield. In one chapter he brings together everything that can be deduced from many acres of carved stone regarding the dress of the people; their use of silk, cotton, and wool, with the various fabrics manufactured from them; their method of dyeing stuffs; the fashion of their clothes; and the mode of representing cloth and sewed work in sculpture. Other paragraphs deal with the Dasyas, or non Aryan tribes, their features, dress, and appearance. Others with hermit life, and the domestic ties which anchorites were allowed to form. The dressing of the hair and chignons occupy several pages, and are well illustrated in the plates at the end. Turbans, boots, leggings, ornaments, jewellery, musical instruments, weapons of war, domestic furniture, cooking utensils, boats, the use of metals, iron, foods, drinks—all the features of daily life in Orissa twelve hundred years ago are reproduced, illustrated, and made to tell their tale.

THE Associated Chambers of Commerce lately have, particularly the Manchester body, represented to Mr. Disraeli that they desired to see the India Museum made "a really efficient institution for the development of our commercial intercourse with the many millions of India and Central Asia." Mr. Disraeli replied that the press of public business prevented him from receiving a deputation, but he requested that the memorials should be sent to him, promising to give them every consideration. The memorials have been accordingly presented. That from the Associated Chambers points out that the commercial and industrial prosperity of England is in a great measure due to the rapid utilization of newly-discovered raw materials, the consequent growth of new branches of manufacture, and the ready adaptation of those materials to the requirements of new markets, and that India is one of the principal sources of supply of raw materials, as well as one of the principal outlets for our manufactures. The vast capabilities of India for supplying raw materials was exemplified by the development of the jute trade, the imports of that material having increased sixfold within the last ten years, the aggregate value of jute and jute manufactures exported in 1872-73 from Calcutta amounting to more than £5,000,000 in value; the jute imports now into the United Kingdom exceeding considerably those of flax and hemp taken together, although the whole trade was only a creation of the last 30 years. The memorial proceeded to urge that the India Museum contained a great variety of specimens of the animal, vegetable, and mineral products of India hitherto only little known, but which the enterprise and ingenuity of our manufacturers might render important for our mills and factories as jute has already become and rhea promises to become; and that the Museum might also afford useful guidance in the selection of profitable exports—a guidance which would be particularly useful at a time when foreign competition and the growth of native manufactures in India rendered it more and more imperative to study the tastes of the native consumers. The Chambers stated that hitherto "this magnificent collection has been comparatively useless from want of suitable accommodation, and practical organization, and it is in the interest of English trade and commerce that the collections should be located in a suitable building in some central position," and the Associations held the opinion "that they should be arranged in such a manner as to be not merely helps for scientific inquiry and teaching, but available for reference to practical men of business." For that purpose the Association suggested that provision should be made to render accessible the stores of information "which the East India Company and the present Government must have accumulated with regard to many of the products of the country, in such a manner that important manufacturing and commercial centres throughout the kingdom may be able to draw from the depot of the Museum samples of such raw material as they may desire to experiment upon. The memorial concluded by stating that, "considering the many efforts of the East India Company of past times and the more systematic efforts of the present Government in promoting the material development of India, the Association is confident the Secretary of State for India in Council cannot but be anxious to further an undertaking tending so directly to the benefit of India. Considering, however, the equally direct interest of England in this matter, and the financial circumstances in which India has been placed by the late famine, the memorialists are of opinion that the subject is of sufficient importance to render it desirable that Her Majesty's Government should afford such assistance as may be required to insure the efficient working of an institution which may be made subservient to the best interests of both countries." This memorial is signed by Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M. P.; and that from Manchester asks that a more central home for the collection may be formed than South Kensington.

THE FASHIONS.

LETTER FROM A LADY AT HOME TO A FRIEND IN INDIA.

MY DEAREST MARY,—And so, after being in Bombay three months, you are beginning to think India is not quite such a dreadful place as people at home make out. I am so glad to hear it, for, when one is obliged to do a thing, it is so much better to be cheerful and happy about it and one great consolation is, you are not going to live there for ever.

You say that you depend on me for keeping your spirits up, and that I am to write you long letters, telling you all the news of the day, and on no account to forget dress and fashions, so, as I think they are of far the most importance, I will begin my letter by a description of a few of the greatest novelties.

The greatest change, since you left, is the casaque bodice. I am not sure that I like them myself, still, as they are *the thing* at present, I must tell you about them. They fit the figure very closely, and have a long pointed basque in front, which basque also encases the hips, where it is shorter. Of course they require to be beautifully made, and where they *do* fit the figure very closely, are extremely graceful. These casaques are made of the same material as the dress, and trimmed with fancy braid and fringe. The skirts are all worn long now. Short skirts, or even walking length, are quite gone out, and for evening the trains are longer than ever. These skirts are tightly tied back in front. The trains are made by a large double box plait, exactly in the centre of the back. This gradually widens out as it descends till, at the bottom, it spreads out on the skirts, like an open fan, or, still more, it reminds me of a peacock's tail. I have got a black silk dress with a train made in this way, the plait in the centre of the back being very wide and flat black velvet bows at intervals all down the train. The tight-gored skirt, with fan-shaped train, and the plain long waisted cuirasse bodice, are the characteristic traits of the season, and are likely to be fashionable through the spring and summer. The original tunic is now fast going out of fashion, and is replaced by the tablier. The tablier comes down in a long point in front, and has lappets behind, fastened very low down upon the skirt with a sash of very wide ribbon. These tabliers for morning wear are usually made of Cashmere, either black or the same colour as the dress, but a darker shade: if for a very simple toilette, it is trimmed with fancy braid and fringe, but if for a more elaborate one, these tabliers are braided in silk or beaded with jet or steel, and glitter like armour. The bodice always is of the same colour and material as the tablier, although I have sometimes seen the sleeves of the same colour as the under-skirt, but this is not good style, being too *prononcé*. For evening or ball dresses, the cuirasse bodice and tablier are usually made of beaded tulle or lace, or embroidered crape; there are always wide sash bows at the back, and often a small wreath of flowers as well. The most fashionable sashes are made of handsome brocaded ribbon, which costs about a guinea a yard. Ribbons are getting more and more expensive; some are made with velvet on one side, and satin on the other, or faille and velvet, or silk serge and satin, often each side is a different colour, as bronze and pale pink, crimson and flesh-colour, marine blue and pale sky-blue, and so on: and with other things also it is the same. Nothing is worn plain now. Tulle and blond must needs be beaded and embroidered; flounces must be piped and ruched; every trimming is itself trimmed, and the merest braid is covered with beads and jet. Jet trimmings, either black or white, are still all the fashion and look prettier than any thing. Jackets and mantles are made now with wide open sleeves, but the sleeves of dresses are all made tight or semi-tight. Velvet cuffs are much worn, and velvet or Cashmere sleeveless jackets are very fashionable and look most stylish. The sleeves are always of the same material and colour as the skirts.

There is a very pretty new material for spring dresses, fine wool with lines of dead silk running through it, of the same shade as the groundwork of the material. The woollen stripes are two lines of the same colour: one is usually a little darker than the other.

White muslin and lace neckties are still very much worn—those of Mechlin, with a band of insertion down the centre, lace on each side and wide lace at the ends, are pretty, but the ones I prefer and always wear myself are fine white muslin, with insertion and edging of black lace. Square neckerchiefs of coloured crape, edged with Mechlin lace, are also worn. I like the black lace ones best; they are just folded in a point and brooched carelessly round the throat. Ruffs for the neck are fast going out, but very full ruches are worn. I hear Byron cuffs and collars are to be worn this season, and the fashion of wearing linen cuffs outside the sleeve is to be revived. One of the fancies just now is for pocket handkerchiefs with quaint odd borders for morning wear. Lace handkerchiefs now are really lace, for the cambric centre is hardly perceptible.

I must now finish my dissertation on dress, by describing to you my last new morning and evening dress, the former of which came from Worth's and cost me a fortune. It is made of blue faille, that rich marine blue that nearly dazzles you to look at: the skirt is bordered with a deep plaiting of blue lined with a narrow plaiting of white faille; the tablier is blue velvet, trimmed with blue silk fringe, beaded with white jet, and headed with a band of swan's down. The bodice is of blue velvet, and the sleeves are of white faille with broad stripes of blue velvet and deep-blue velvet cuffs. There was sent, to wear with this, one of the most fashionable hats: it was made of blue velvet, lined with white faille; the flat crown is covered with two long ostrich feathers—one blue, the other white—fastened with a bunch of white roses and blue convolvulus. The wide brim is turned up, and at one side has a trailing bunch of convolvulus and white rosebuds falling over the hair. With this costume I wear dark blue kid boots with flat bows of blue velvet and silver buckles, and striped silk stockings, blue and white. My evening dress is black faille with a deep ruche of black tulle, beaded with gold, all round the bottom; in the middle of the ruche there is a wreath of black velvet leaves edged with gold, a wide quadruple pleat at the back, which forms a train; the front part of the skirt is draped with black tulle beaded with gold, as though a wide scarf, loosely tied into a double knot, very low on the left side, and very much at the back, and it is fringed with gold. Black velvet and gold leaves mark the outline of the casaque bodice, and cross the chest from right to left; this wreath of leaves meets the large bow of tulle, which finishes the scarf, crosses it, passes through the loop and wanders a little lower down till it is lost in one of the ends of the bow. I wear in my hair two large gold lilies with sprays and leaves of black velvet and jet. I never wear anything now but blue, or black and yellow, and I intend to stick to my colours in spite of Fred's unmerciful quizzing. He declares I have fallen in love with an Eton boy (who made the greatest number of runs at the last cricket match at Lord's), or else I have lost my heart to Count Blowmynoseoff, a handsome young Russian, whom we met lately at one of the country houses we were staying at. This is on account of the colours I have chosen. However, as I know he secretly admires my taste and gives me blank cheques to fill up whenever I want to indulge a favourite whim, I consider him the best husband in the world, and never mind his jokes although they are at my expense.

I suppose you have seen an account in the papers of Dr. Lynn's entertainments at the Egyptian Hall. Fred took me, a short time ago. The performances are really marvellous. He surpasses any conjuror I have ever seen before either in England or abroad. The pigeon trick was a very good one. Dr. Lynn appears on the stage, holding a live pigeon in his hand, which he invites some one to decapitate. This is done—at least the audience see the head separated from the body of the bird. He then wraps up the body and head in paper and gives it back to the lady. On opening the packet she discovers it contains not the pigeon, but a doll, and the bird itself is discovered alive and well in a bottle which only a minute before one of the audience had been drinking sherry out of. Another equally wonderful trick was the last performed. Two square wicker-work baskets were placed on tables about a foot high and some way apart from each other. In one of these a girl was placed and the lid shut down on her. In less than a minute she was heard calling from the other basket, and, on it being opened, she sprang out of it, the first one she entered being found empty. Both baskets and tables were secured from all contact with each other, and the girl was unmistakably the same as entered the first basket. Dr. Lynn also read the names of a number of people dead and alive, which were written on slips of paper by persons among the audience, and deposited in a hat in the centre of the room which he never touched or even went near.

London is waking up to civilized life; there have been two levees already, and a drawing-room is announced for an early date. I have been to several fancy dress balls lately, and will give you an account in my next of some very effective and novel dresses, which I think may be new to you in India, and you will be able to take a hint from. We dined at the Duke of St. Albans last Wednesday. Mr. Huddleston and Lady Diana were there. She was looking very handsome. He is just made judge of one of the courts (I forget which). He is certainly wonderfully clever and fascinating, and will end I suppose by sitting on the Woolsack.

What a volume I have written you, and I am afraid nothing very interesting or amusing, but I will try and find something better for my next letter. It is really all the fault of the weather, which this winter has been abominable; the sweetest tempers have succumbed to it, and grumbling has been the order of the day. We have all been living in a chronic state of catarrh, gruel and flannel bandages, and every one looks pinched, blue, and miserable. Snow began the end of November, and on the 1st of March it was still snowing; but we have had no bright crisp frosty days; it has been all wretched drizzling sleet-slushy, pappy roads and pavements, and cutting east winds, all cold, and dark, and dreary. How, ever, the last three days have shown us the sun is not yet defunct, and we live in hope that in a few more months we may begin to remember we once had some feeling in our fingers and toes, and may even shed a tear at a tale of woe without the risk of an icicle hanging to our eye-lashes.

There are some books I want you to read, but have no time to tell you of them to-day. I will write again soon. How I envy you in your tropical climate. Write and tell me all the scandal you hear—no one sees your letters—and with much love,

Believe me ever your attached friend,

CONSTANCE VILLIERS.

Grosvenor Square, March 12, 1875.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 6TH APRIL.

The Maharaja of Cashmere is expected to arrive on the 14th.

Mr. Hobhouse and Sir Henry Norman arrived yesterday. Lord Napier of Magdala is expected on the 9th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 6TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night Colonel Jervis advocated that captains of Artillery, when commanding a battery and promoted to the rank of major, should receive major's pay from the date of the Royal Warrant. Mr. Cave replied that it was impossible to do anything without consultation between the Indian and Home Governments.

The troop ship Malabar has arrived home safely.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has returned to London.

THE "TIMES" ON THE BARODA TRIAL.

The *Times*, in an article to-day, says that the Gaekwar must be restored to his former position and allowed a period for probation of conduct, during which period we must determine whether he is to be allowed to retain his authority, or whether he is to be deposed.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. de Lesseps is endeavouring to obtain from the Porte a modification of the Canal dues, to enable the Company to effect several improvements.

THE St. PETERSBURG CONFERENCE.

Russia has sent formal invitations to the St. Petersburg Conference. Germany has accepted the invitation.

The King of Italy has met the Emperor of Austria at Venice. The welcome was most cordial and the enthusiasm is very great. Splendid fêtes are being given in honour of the occasion.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 5TH APRIL.

The reactionary educational decrees of King Alphonso have elicited a protest from the professors.

LONDON, 5TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Better grades of Surats were heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera, 5 5/16.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93¼

5 do. French Rente 1872...... 103

Bar Silver 57½

The Mails—The Bombay mails of the 15th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

Arrival—Vixen.

The three men who stole the Maharaja of Travancore's jewels have been sentenced to ten, seven, and five years' penal servitude respectively.

During the week ended the 20th March there were 308 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 35·88 per 1,000 per annum. There were 50 deaths from small-pox, and 68 from cholera.

The detachment 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade under orders for Solon, and the detachments of the 10th and 15th Hussars proceeding to Dugshai, will leave Umballa by marches on the 8th instant.

Sir R. Temple leaves Calcutta on the 11th for the Soan Irrigation Works, after which he returns to Bankipur to hold a durbar to confer the titles on the natives rewarded for their exertions during the famine.

It is said that Major Harbord, who is obviously the Major Baccarat alluded to by a writer in *Vanity Fair*, has gone to Australia and is to be allowed £300 a year, raised by domestic subscriptions, the only condition being that he is to change his name.

It is rumoured that the Committee of Ordnance which held its meeting at Bangalore some short time back, has recommended the dis-aggregation of the ordnance artificer's corps. This body of men comprise some first class mechanics, and the services they render the Government are very valuable.

Cholera is raging at Nassick still. Ten cases occurred on Monday last, four of which were of the suddenly fatal kind. H. H. Scindiah, who is now visiting the Brahminical head-centres of sedition was to have visited Nassick on Monday last, but he received a telegraph recommending him not to come as cholera was very bad in the town.

We have been requested to state that Mr. Syed Edroos, C.S.I., was not present at the Surat Railway Station on the occasion of Serjeant Ballantine's reception there, for the purpose of assisting to do honour to the learned Serjeant, but merely because he had been informed that the members of the Baroda Commission would pass through on that day.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes that the Punjab Government proposes to give the third class allowances under the new judicial scheme, namely, those of Rs. 100 a month, to natives, making them by this arrangement Appellate Judges. The highest allowances will be given to the judicial assistants at those sudder stations where there existed Small Cause Judgeships under the old *regime*.

Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A., Professor of History in the Muir Central College, Allahabad, to whom the officiating Principalship of the Lahore College was offered a few days ago, has declined, it is said, to accept it. The appointment of Mr. Boutflower, had he accepted it, although nominally an officiating one, would most probably have been permanent, as Dr. Leitner, the present incumbent, does not intend to return to India.

The *Indian Statesman*, Calcutta, is threatened with a formidable rival in the shape of an evening daily, which offers to steal its brains, and those of its contemporaries, or so much of them as it will hold and dispense them to the public at half price. In addition to this a special attraction is held out to subscribers in the shape of phonetic instruction. If (says a somewhat spiteful writer in the weekly appanage of the *Englishman*) the career of the new journal is as brilliant as it is likely to be brief, it will leave a name in literature, which the greatest of its contemporaries might envy.

It has been stated that Mr. Rawlins, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad, had been reduced one grade in the commission in consequence of his clerk's defalcations. The *Pioneer* affirms that there is no foundation whatever for the statement, and adds that Mr. Rawlins has not been degraded or reduced in any way. The Government of the N. W. Provinces has not administered any official censure to him for the defalcations of his former office clerk. He has simply reverted to the position and standing he held before he took the Judgeship of the Small Cause Court.

"Vanity Fair" says:—"I see one journal after another is starting its own special train to provide people in the North of England with 'high class' literature at breakfast time. We may next hear of pneumatic tubes running from Fleet Street and Printing House Square to every part of the British Isles, and shooting bundles of Liberal newspapers into the remotest villages of Connaught or Sutherlandshire. The day may even come when the Parsee at Bombay and the Coolie at San Francisco may learn the last thoughts of Mr Whalley only a few hours after his lips have given them utterance. The vision is too dazzling."

The death is announced by the *Delhi Gazette* at Delhi, on the 26th instant, of Mr. George Wagentrieber. Mr. Wagentrieber was not perhaps much known to the Indian public of to day, but there was a time when, in connection with the *Delhi Gazette*, he was known and highly appreciated, as the editor of the once famous *Delhi Sketch Book*—a work that has never yet found a fit successor—that had on its staff of contributors the most prominent wits and draughtsmen of the time (and there were giants in those days), and whose career only ended in the general conflagration of 1857. At the time of his death he was reporter to Government on the vernacular press of the W. N. Provinces, an important position, the duties of which he discharged efficiently and faithfully. He leaves a large family but ill-provided for. He was at one time in a prosperous condition, but not long ago suffered heavy pecuniary losses.

At the close of the year 1873 the public debt of the colony of Victoria amounted to £12,445,722, being at the rate of £15. 14s. 11d. per head of the population; the public debt of New South Wales was £10,842,415, or £19. 7s. per head; South Australia, £2,174,900, or £10. 19s. 5d. per head; Queensland, £4 786,850, or £32. 12s. 8d. per head; Tasmania. £1,477,600, or £14. 3. 7d per head; Western Australia, £35,000, or £1. 7s. 2d. per head, making the total debt of the of Australian colonies, £21,762,487, or £17. 7s. 11d. per head. Adding to this the debt of New Zealand at Midsummer, 1874—viz., £12,509,546 or £40. 5s. 11d. per head, we find the total public debt of the Australasian colonies, £44,272,033, or £20. 14s. 6d. per head of the population. The amount may seem large, but it must be borne in mind that a great portion of the debt has been incurred for the construction of railways and other reproductive public works, and that the value of the unsold lands is far more than sufficient to pay the public debts.

The very elaborate review by the Government of India of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the year ending 31st March 1874, the first part of which we publish to-day, so fully compares the figures of the year 1873-74 with those of the previous year that it is not necessary to do more than refer to the results brought out therefrom. The statements will repay perusal, but we may remark generally that though the imports of 1873 74 exceed by one million sterling those of 1872-73, the value is still a good deal below the average of the five preceding years. The same remarks apply to the imports of treasure. The exports are also considerably below in value those of the average of the preceding five years. The export of treasure has on the other hand increased. The Interportal trade shows an increase of nearly five millions sterling over 1872 73. The share of Bengal and Bombay in the total trade is 42·59 for the former and 38 60 for the latter, thus absorbing the greater portion between them; of the interportal trade Bengal has 33 per cent. and Bombay 22 per cent.

A fair was held at Burmah Kheir in the State of Adur between the 20th February and 6th March 1875, which lasted for 15 days as usual The value of the goods brought for sale this year was estimated at Rupees 1,02,116-8-0 against Rupees 1,17,052-0 0 last year, or Rupees 14,935-8-0 less; the amount sold was of Rupees 62,615,-4-0 against Rupees 61,899 0-9, or Rupees 716-3-3 more. The value of goods remaining unsold was of Rupees 39,501-4 0, or Rupees 15,651-11-3 less than last year when the same amounted to Rupees 55,152-15-3. From this it appears that the value of merchandize sold this year was of about Rupees eight thousand more in proportion to the amount brought and sold last year. The Fair was superintended by Thakore Hummeersingjee of Gota, a Jeelayut of the Thakore of Moodettee, and by an Edur official. The traders were protected by 49 Sepoys of the Edur Police under a Native Officer, and 80 Horsemen of His Highness the Gaekwar's Contingent under the command of Jamedar Narayenrao of the reformed Rissala of Horse. A gun with seven gunners was also sent for the protection of the Fair. No disturbance of any kind or thefts occurred at the Fair, or upon the roads leading to it. The Fair was attended by about the same number of persons as last year.

For the nine months ending 31st December 1874 the Imports amounted to Rs. 26,18,04,071, being nearly three crores more than for the same period in 1873 74 and more than 4½ crores above those of 1872-73. For the month of December 1874 the imports were Rs. 2,67,77 854, being 30 lacs more than December 1873 and 76 lacs more than December 1872. The exports for the nine months ending December 31st last amounted to Rs. 38,75,59 707 being one crore and 86 lacs more than at the same period in 1873, and 86 lacs more than in 1872 For the month of December last the exports amounted to Rs. 4,67,00,392 being 43 lacs less than for December 1873, and 5 lacs less than in December 1872. The treasure imported during the nine months ending December 31st last amounted to Rs. 4,87,13,481, being two crores and 45 lacs more than in 1873 and one crore and 40 lacs more than for the same period in 1872. For the month of December the treasure imported amounted to Rs. 31,75,857, being 2½ lacs less than in 1873 and 1½ lacs less than in 1872. The treasure exported for the nine months ending December 31st last amounted to Rs. 32,81 242 being 25 lacs less than in 1873 and 35 lacs more than for the same period in 1872. For the month of December last the treasure exported was Rs. 13,65,830 or one half that in 1873 and 1½ lacs more than in December 1872.

With regard to the intercepted letter of the King of Burmah to the chief of Bhamo a correspondent writing from Rangoon on the 27th March to a Calcutta paper says, that he has been told on good authority that Colonel Horace Browne is in possession of a letter said to be written by or on behalf of the King of Burmah to the Tsaubwa of Bhamo to put every obstacle in the way of the mission, and on no account to let them return. Some of your readers will doubtless remember that seven years ago, when the first expedition under Major Sladen tried to open up the trade-route, the secret cause of the untimely check they received was a similar letter sent by golden foot to the chief Tsaubwa of Bhamo. No lives were then lost, and the act of the King of Burmah was overlooked as that of a foolish and ill-advised monarch. Nothing then ensued but the memorable treaty of General Fytche's. This time, however, there is more than a foolish letter, and if the British Lion, who is sometimes very forbearing, will pass over the cold-blooded murder of a British envoy, to say nothing of that of other British subjects, it will no longer be worthy of the reputation it has so long enjoyed, but will sink into the category of the ninkumpoops of Exter Hall. This, of course, is the more serious of the two causes; and if the privity of golden foot to the letter and murder be conclusively established, there can be no other alternative than war.

A report of the small-pox hospital, Blackwell's Island, in the *New York Medical Journal* of February, 1875, states that one of the most interesting facts brought out by the hospital cases is, the value of vaccination as a preventive. The vaccination of childhood is of no value, unless repeated at intervals of three years. This is proved by the fact that all, or nearly all, of the cases have good pock-marks; though, at the same time, it is true that the cicatrix does not prove the validity of the vaccination. Again, the fact of having had the disease does not preclude the possibility of again taking it, and should not preclude the necessity of re-vaccination. It not unfrequently happens that a patient enters who is strongly pitted; and a patient in the Jersey City Charity Hospital had the disease three times. The strongest argument in favour of frequent revaccination is that, of all the cases under observation, not one can be found who has been successfully revaccinated within four years; and there are only a few even who were vaccinated four years ago. But while this is considered a rule, it is not without its exception, the case is mentioned of a child who was vaccinated successfully at a dispensary on the east side, and in a year from that time took small pox. Another interesting fact occasionally noticed in hospitals is that small-pox and cow-pox run their course together in the same patient, each entirely uninfluenced by the presence of the other.

Says the *Globe*:—A story is going the round of the German papers at present which delights the hearts of patriotic Teutons. Last autumn the Prince of Hesse was with his family in a well known watering-place, and while there his children went freely into the open air and played with other boys and girls. For some time their companions did not know who they were; but by-and-by it began to be whispered about that they were not quite on the same social level with other visitors. Even young folks do not believe in levelling doctrines, and they began to be curious to find out the truth. "You are a Hessian are you not?" at last an inquisitive boy ventured to ask the Crown Prince of Hesse. A very decided "No" was the reply. "Well, what are you?" "I am a German," answered the Prince emphatically. This little conversation seems to have made a deep impression. The *North German Gazette* quotes with approval the remark of another journal that the "so thoroughly natural and unsought-for" indication of the manner in which German princes are at the present day educated reflects credit on the parents of the plucky boy. It would be easy to make fun at the expense of those who attribute importance to so trifling an incident; but it must be remembered that much yet remains to be done before the unity of Germany is complete, and that no no class can do so much to complete it as the princes. Hitherto they have been for the most part, as a matter of course, opposed to national aspirations. The unity of Germany meant the curtailment, if not the abolition, of their power and privileges; and they very naturally did their utmost, before 1866, to hinder the development of progressive ideas. There are signs that a more patriotic feeling is gradually displying itself. The House of Saxony, for instance, does not take up the attitude of hostility to the Empire that might be expected from its traditional policy. Even in Bavaria the Ultramontanes do not by any means have things all their own way at court. It is because so much depends on the growth of a sympathy with Imperial institutions among the ruling dynasties of the petty States that even slight anecdotes such as that we have mentioned are caught up and eagerly repeated, not only by idlers, but by grave politicians.

The question asked in the House on the evening of 20th March by Colonel Mure draws attention to a matter of grave importance. For some time past (says the *Globe*) complaints have been rife in India regarding the quality of the recruits sent out from England to fill vacancies. Not only are they stated to be of very inferior physique, but it is hinted that their constitutions being in many cases unformed, they speedily succumb to the exhaustion consequent upon service in a semi tropical climate. From the reply given by Mr. Hardy to Colonel Mure, it would seem that these suspicions are not devoid of some grounds, although it appears highly probable that the extent to which the evil has gone is much exaggerated. Owing to the recommendations of a committee appointed some years ago to determine the age at which recruits should be sent to India, it was decided that twelve months' service at home after enlistment, under strict medical surveillance, would form the best way of estimating a recruit's fitness for Indian service. Previous to that date the custom was to send them out after they had attained twenty two years of age. But the committee ascertained that in many cases recruits desiring to proceed to India without delay added a year or two to their true age, so that in reality it formed no guide to their relative fitness. At present this is decided by the commanding officer and surgeon of the depot to which they are attached, who have the best opportunities of judging whether a recruit's constitution is sufficiently established to admit of his serving in a trying climate without danger to health. That this system is greatly superior to its predecessor cannot be doubted, since a mere statement of age, uncorroborated by proof, constituted a very uncertain guide to estimate fitness. Besides, maturity in human beings not being reached in all cases at a given age, some recruits nineteen years of age would be better adapted for Indian service than others of twenty or twenty-one years. Nevertheless, the greatest care should be taken when sending out these lads that their medical history at the depot affords substantial grounds for believing their constitutions fairly established."

The followig is the *Standard's* report of the subject alluded to the *Globe*:—"In reply to Colonel Mure, wo asked whether by any order or regulation recruits might be sent to India at 19 years of age, Mr. Hardy stated that in 1872 a committee recommended that recruits for India should be selected, not by their age, but by a certain length of service, by which their physical constitution would become fully known In accordance with that recommendation an order had been issued by the Horse Guards providing that men might be sent to India at 19 years of age who had completed one year's service, or who were of a less period of service but were 20 years of age, and had completedly their dull; and that the men who embarked must be in all respects fit for the seavice. Colonel Mure intimated that on an early day he would call attention to the age of the recruits sent to India.

THE LATE MR. O'BRIEN'S FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to suggest through your columns that a subscription should be immediately opened for the widow and family of the late Mr O'Brien of the Diocesan School. I feel certain that the distressing circumstances of the case would command for such a movement the cordial support, not only of the profession, but of the general public.

A HEAD MASTER.

WORK FOR THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is said that the Bombay police is very sharp in arresting gamblers, but is it not perceptible to the police that gambling goes on in the very heart of the city in the shape of "prizes to be drawn on the Art Union principle, valuable articles to be given away for one rupee." The evil is growing fast and requires the strong hand of the police to check its progress.

A WELL-WISHER OF THE POOR.

Bandora, 5th April.

MR. D'ARCY READ'S ENTERTAINMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In answer to many questions respecting the adaptability of the *Ghost* as an exhibition for children, would you permit me, through the medium of your columns, to assure parents and guardians that there is no entertainment travelling so well calculated to amuse them. There need be no apprehension of children being frightened by said Ghosts, as they are made the vehicle for fun and merriment to such an extent that the young as well as old enter into the spirit of the exhibition at once. Medical men have at all times recommended it for children as, from the association of the grotesque and ridiculous with Ghosts of every description, it becomes a difficulty for wicked and foolish people to frighten them afterwards.—I am, &c.

Waverley Hotel, April 6. D'ARCY READ.

CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—With reference to the letter which appeared in your issue of yesterday signed, "An Orthodox Christian"—which he is undoubtedly in his own eyes—I write these few lines with the view of repudiating the appellation as entirely inappropriate; allowing, at the same time, he may be as he appears to be, a strict sacerdotal advocate of the Ritualistic party.

Does a strict "orthodox Christian" consider himself a judge, or does he pride himself in foretelling the doom that will be pronounced at the last day on his unfortunate fellow-creature? Does he for a moment doubt the words of our Saviour when he says—'I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die!'—that he should declare him as damned, and thereby deny him the last rites of his church? These are surely not the sentiments of an "orthodox Christian." It is as false as it is absurd to assert, or rather to let one infer from the assertion, that a sincere good Christian like O'Brien should have indubitably lost the merciful forgiveness we all hope for, and that for one rash act his soul will be eternally damned.

MISERICORDIA.

THE FEES OF CIVIL SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A large community will indeed owe you a debt of gratitude if your leading article of Saturday last will but direct the attention of Government to an exaction that ought never to have been allowed. I will not ask why the families of military officers are exempt from paying doctors' fees. It is only right and just that they should be. But why should any other officer in Government employment be obliged to submit to the imposition? The Civil Surgeon is, as you have pointed out, a very highly-paid officer; his duties are very light, as a rule. If he has any extra work, such as the superintendence of a jail, charge of a wing of a regiment, &c., he is always paid for it. It is very hard on young civilians, covenanted or uncovenanted, and rather anomalous too, that they must submit to fees of Rs. 10 per visit for wife or children while *they* themselves get medical advice gratis.

I feel certain that were it brought to the notice of Government this hardship would be removed, and I beg to suggest that a memorial be prepared and submitted to effect this.—Yours, &c.

A SUFFERER.

5th April, 1875.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Please let me have space for this short letter addressed rather to members of my service than to the public in general. A memorial from the Bengal Civil Service has gone forward—to what authority I don't know, nor do I know its contents—remonstrating against the appointment of natives to places reserved by Act of Parliament for covenanted civilians. This infringement of rights offers excellent opportunity for a petition for compensation, and I desire to move the Bombay Civil Service to ask—

(1) That two years spent in England after competitioners have passed their first examination there, and two years spent by civilians of the old regime at Haileybury, may be counted as residence in India.

(2) That minor pensions may be conceded, to be taken at the option of persons desiring to retire, at these rates:—

After 12 years' service £250
Do 13 do do 300
Do 14 do do 350

And so on by yearly increments of £50. Invalid conditions to be exacted only in case of persons compelled to retire before they have completed twelve years' service.

Neither of these concessions would be likely to press upon the pension list. On the contrary the establishment of minor pensions would relieve repletion and stagnation of promotion, from which all the services are suffering. Government would get rid of men who want to go, and there would be an end of hanging on for the £1,000-a-year pension, a consummation good for everybody, tax-payers especially.

No doubt other concessions might be sought. But I can think of none so likely to be granted as the two I have proposed. And it seems to me that there is a simplicity about these requests which recommends itself to all sorts of capacities—a matter of (to my mind) essential importance in seeking redress from any authorities whatever.—Yours, &c.

CIVILIAN.

P. S.—A strong pull altogether might pull some of us out of limbo, which is worth the consideration of the juniors.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 5TH APRIL.

We are not often startled with news at this season, and this year is no exception to the rule. Everybody who is anybody has gone to the hills, and the few who are left are content to enjoy the excitement of a row on the river in the evening. The water is always calm and blue at this time of the year, and very refreshing after the heat and dust of the day; for even the watering-carts which our prodigal and extravagant authorities send round the principal roads, fail to make a drive very agreeable. In the city, perhaps, it is a time of unusual excitement, where memorials to the Viceroy and the visit of H. H. Scindiah must be keeping the people in a state of high fever. With regard to the latter event the *Deccan Herald* remarks that His Highness has met with a more hearty welcome than greeted him when he came to Poona some years ago. It thinks the difference may be due to the rumour that Scindiah has refused to agree with the report of the Baroda Commission. It was in every way a pity that the Government allowed itself to put these native members on the Commission at all, where it must have seen that their only road to favour with the people lay in disloyalty to us. The agitators of Poona did not want native members on the Commission except as a means to an end. They wanted to multiply the Gaekwar's chances of escape, and a European with well-established reputation for paudyism would have suited them infinitely better than Scindiah, who has never found much favour with them since he took our side in the Mutiny. I wonder if even another mutiny would put more than a temporary stop to the deplorable weakness of our policy. But I should think your readers have heard of Baroda affairs and Poona memorials *ad nauseam*; and so have I. In these circumstances I should hardly have thought of taking up my pen, but for a timely storm which chequered the monotony of our existence last week.

For some time before, the weather had been very oppressive. Even the nights were close—an uncommon thing in Poona. At length the afternoons became cloudy, and two or three thunderstorms passed not far from us, without, however, giving us rain enough to do much good. On Friday morning I was speaking to a Brahmin who informed me, on the authority of some *savant* or seer in the city, that this unusual weather was due to the conjunction of the sun and Mercury, and inasmuch as they had now separated, it was vain to hope for more rain. I was a little incredulous, but he resented any slight on the foresight of the holy man. I was not sorry, therefore, to see gloomy-looking clouds gathering very thick as the afternoon drew on. About 5 o'clock a mingled storm of rain and hail came on. The hailstones were small at first, but they increased till they became as large as small walnuts. These were the ordinary ones. I weighed one of them after it had been melting away for about a quarter of an hour, and it still weighed half an ounce. But some were much larger, as large as average hen's eggs. They came down with terrific force, bombarding the house, riddling cloth sun-shades, and sending showers of leaves from the trees. Nearly every tree next morning stood in the midst of a carpet of green. Meanwhile the rain poured in torrents for an hour, but the thunder and lightning were not severe. Local as the storm must have been, the river became muddy and began to overflow the Bund. So I hope to find that the weeds which came up at this season have been partly swept away. Next morning I again encountered my Brahmin. But his faith was not of that feeble kind which hail or storms can shake. That he might have misunderstood or misrepresented his gooru he was ready to admit; but that the latter had erred—never. The storm has made a decided change for the better in our weather; but I should not be sorry for more rain yet. At the same time we have little to complain of. In an open house the air continues pleasantly cool till midday, and I have slept with a blanket the last two nights.

Professor Bushell, the electrobiologist, is said to be here; but beyond disfiguring our walls he does not seem to create any great commotion.

That functionary, whoever he may be, whose duty it is to keep our roads in order, is unfortunately not addicted to riding exercise, if one may judge from the state of our riding roads. For some months they have been pretty freely sown with road metal, varied with larger fragments of rock at intervals. It is not pleasant for those who ride at night, and I wish the said gentleman were one of them.

I understand that it has been decided to appoint a medical man superintendent of the Yerowda Central Jail, and so Major Macnaughten resigns the appointment. It is also said that the jail garden is to be abolished, as an unprofitable speculation. This will leave us without a station garden of any kind, except the little toy garden at the Bund. In these utilitarian days I wish some medico of weight and experience would arise as the champion of the second kingdom of nature and show us the importance of public gardens considered from a sanitary point of view. The Phayre Gardens, which opened so auspiciously some years ago, died soon after under the blight, I suppose, of that inexorable *cui bono* which might profitably go a step further and question the advantage of human existence altogether. Too far away from Poona to be of much use, the Yerowda Jail garden was still the only good garden left in Poona, and surely, by combining the sale of vegetables and fruit with flowers, it might have been made almost self-supporting. Oh for one hour of —not Wallace Wight—but Arthur Crawford in Poona.

BOMBAY.

The police courts were closed yesterday on account of the eclipse, the majority of the clerks, peons, &c., in the different courts and offices being Hindoos, who celebrated the phenomenon by keeping a strict fast throughout the day.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—On Monday last Coorsi Jha, Nawab of Hydrabad, arrived in Bombay *en route* for Baroda. He is a relation of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, and is accompanied by sixty followers, of whom thirty are armed.

Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—It will be seen from our advertising columns, that the members of this popular and talented club give a grand family performance to-night at the Grant Road Theatre. The reduced rates for the occasion will doubtless be an additional attraction to many to attend. The play selected is the Guzeratee version of "One o'Clock," which has already been performed with marked success before crowded houses. The club deserves the best support the fair sex can give them, as every possible arrangement has been made for their convenience and personal comfort.

Attempted Murder.—An attempt to murder a woman named Jessudabee which fortunately proved abortive, was made on Monday last by a man named Purshotum Jugjeevun in a Hindo temple at Bhooleshwar. The woman was sitting with several others in the temple, when she was suddenly attacked by the would-be murderer, who inflicted several severe wounds on her person with a long sharp knife. Two men who interfered to save the woman were also assaulted by the prisoner with his knife. A police sepoy, coming upon the scene, arrested the prisoner and took the knife from him. During the struggle the prisoner's hand was severely cut with the knife, to which he clung tenaciously, and endeavoured to use it most freely. He is a man of the Lowhana caste and is about fifty-five years of age. The woman had lived with him until about twelve months ago, when she left him. The two injured men and the woman are all in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where they are progressing favourably, their wound not being severe.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Moolchund Jugjeewan, aged 24. It appears from the evidence that the deceased left home on the previous day at about nine o'clock p. m., and did not return until two o'clock a. m. yesterday morning, at which time he was seen entering his room, and immediately afterwards to lying down. At half past six o'clock he was found to be insensible, and a doctor was then sent for. The police were informed of the occurrence, and, after considerable delay and difficulty, succeeded in inducing the relations of the deceased to let him be brought to the hospital. On arriving at the hospital every exertion was used to save the man's life, but unavailingly, the medical man in charge from the first saying that there was no hope of saving the deceased, who had been left without medical help too long. From the evidence it also appears that the deceased had on the preceding day purchased four and a half annas' worth of opium. The jury returned a verdict of "death from an overdose of opium, but under what circumstances taken or given there is no evidence to show."

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia.—His Highness Maharaja Scindia paid a visit to Baron H. De Larpent, the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, on Saturday afternoon last, at his residence at Sungum. The Maharaja was accompanied by Mr. Hosking, the Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.—*Poona Observer*.

An obliging correspondent writes from Mahableshwur on the 3rd April:—Yesterday forenoon we had cloudy weather, and that peculiar heat which the natives say is a sure sign of rain, and in this instance it was fully proved, for about 12 o'clock it began thundering, and continued so till 3 p. m., when the clouds burst and, for a couple of hours, the rain poured in torrents, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, which, as it lay, literally whitened the roads, compounds and plains. Visitors are coming up now daily. Colonel Phayre arrived last Thursday, and has his servant Pedro with him. The Thakoor of Palitana has taken Elphinstone Hall for the season, and, as I am writing, the Governor's heavy baggage is making its way in a long line of country carts for Bella Vista.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

GOOLAM ALI SUCHOO AND ANOTHER V. FAZULDA CASSUMBHOY

Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs Tyabjee and Syani, for Hubibhoy Cassumbhoy, a brother of the defendant.

Mr. Budroodin applied that his client should be made a party to the suit, which was brought against the defendant as administrator of the estate of his late father, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy. Defendant had become an insolvent, and was only a nominal defendant. His share in the estate was one-third, while the other two-thirds belonged to his two brothers. The learned counsel urged that the shares of defendant's brothers could not possibly be affected by a decree which might be passed against the defendant himself, because the debt was his personal debt, and was not contracted in his capacity of administrator.

Mr Farran contended that the fact of the insolvency could not affect his clients' claim, as defendant borrowed the amount, Rs. 1,500, as administrator of the estate on the deposit of title-deeds; and he was not, therefore, in a position either to deny the claim or defend the suit.

Mr. Budroodin said the debt was mentioned in defendant's schedule as a personal debt.

Mr. Farran said that as long as defendant was the administrator, no other party could appear for him; and that if he was misadministering the estate, the only remedy was to get him removed.

After some discussion, His Lordship directed that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list; Hubibhoy Cassumbhoy to be made a party defendant and to file his written statement within a month.

NURSEYDAS JEETRAM V SANGAPPA BIN SEWMOORTEE.

On the application of Mr. Lang, who, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, appeared for the plaintiff, the case was postponed. Notice of the postponement was ordered to be given to defendant through the post.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V FREDERICK COOPER.

THE SAME V COOVERJEE JEEVUNJEE GUZDAR.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey; and Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the defendants in the two cases respectively.

Mr. Starling said that, in the first of these cases, the defendant denied his identity, and in the second the defendant said he was an infant. Both the cases appeared to be contested, and would have to go into the long-cause list.

Mr. Inverarity applied for the costs of the day, as the defence was well known to the plaintiffs, who nevertheless chose to have the case in the short-cause list.

His Lordship ordered the two cases to be transferred to the long-cause list: costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

DAMJEE LUDHA AND ANOTHER V. LULLOOBHOY GOPALDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Purcel, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey appeared for the plaintiffs. The first defendant had filed a written statement, but did not appear. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the other four defendants, who are at Broach.

Mr. Inverarity said all the defendants were at Broach. They had a good defence, but have had no time; and he therefore applied that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list.

Mr. Purcell urged that this was a palpable attempt to deceive the court and to obtain delay by getting the suit transferred to the long-cause list. Three of the defendants are brothers, to whom the other two are closely related. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 18,000 on an adjusted account signed by all the five defendants, who could have no possible defence to make.

His Lordship said he could not give a decree against the defendants, who had filed no written statements. A fortnight's time was therefore given to them to file their written statements, and his Lordship would then decide whether the case should go into the long-cause list or not. The case against all the defendants was, therefore, postponed for a fortnight.

WALLJEE CANJEE AND ANOTHER V. DHURUMSEY DAMODHUR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement. He understood the matter had been referred to arbitration and an award made; and that the defendants would admit the claim. If they did not, he would ask for a postponement in order to file the award. One of the defendants appeared in person and produced an extract from his schedule which he had filed that day. The case was postponed for a week.

VUSSONJEE PURSHOTUM V. ANNUNDJEE GOVINDJEE.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, applied for a postponement on the ground that the plaintiff had died since the suit was filed. The case was accordingly postponed for two months.

DOLLAJEE LALLAJEE AND OTHERS V. SENNAJEE PUNNAJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Webb, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was brought to recover money due on an adjusted account signed by the first defendant at Dharwar in September 1874. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,964, with interests and costs.

CHOONILAL MUNOREDAS V. CURSONDAS NATHOOBHOY.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Bicknell, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who appeared in person, pleaded payment and want of jurisdiction, saying that the plaintiff, his brother-in-law, had brought the suit through ill feeling.

His Lordship said he had doubts as to the jurisdiction. Defendant was ordered to file a written statement within a month, and the case was transferred to the long-cause list.

GOORJEE MAYAMA SAGUR V. RAJBOHE, WIDOW.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff, who had advanced Rs. 20,000 on a promissory note to defendant, the widow of one Bharmall Khetsey. She had deposited with him as security the title-deed of her house. Plaintiff is the high-priest of a sect of Bunnias called Vissa Oswall, and also traded as a money-lender. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 20,000 with interest and costs. Defendant was to pay the amount and interest and costs on or before 6th October 1875; or in default, the property was to be sold by the Sheriff, and the nett proceeds were to be paid to plaintiff or his solicitors towards satisfaction of this decree: the surplus, if any, to be paid to defendant.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank v. Burjorjee Dinsha. The same v. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee. Bhugwandas Moolchund v. Damodhur Panachund.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1874.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. The publication of this annual volume has unfortunately been so much delayed that the observations reviewing the results will be comparatively brief. Arrangements have now been made which will ensure the publication of future volumes, commencing with that for the current year, at a very much earlier date.

2. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the country for the year amounted, exclusive of stores and treasure on account of Government, to £128,707,272 against £121,012,648 in the year 1872-73, viz.—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74
	£	£	£
Foreign Trade.......	91,531,103	94,277,080	2,745,977
Interportal Trade ...	29,481,545	34,430,192	4,948,647

showing a total increase of 6·3 per cent. over the value of the trade of the previous year. In 1872-73 the proportion of foreign and interportal trade respectively to the total value was 75·64 and 24·36 per cent., and in 1873-74 73·25 and 26 75 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE.

3. The total value of the several classes of the foreign trade in 1872 73 and 1873-74, the average annual value for the quinquennial period 1868-69—1872-73, and the differences in the separate periods, are shown in the annexed table:—

		1872-73.	1873-74.	Annual average of the five years 1868-69 to 1872-73.	Value in 1873-74, more or less than 1872-73.	Value in 1873-74, more or less than the annual average of the five years 1868-69 to 1872-73.
		£	£	£	£	£
Imports	Merchandise	30,473,069	31,664,697	32,688,621	+1,171,628	−1,043,994
	Treasure	4,556,685	5,792,534	10,137,196	+1,235,949	−4,344,662
	Government Stores	7,87 492	948 912	216 553	+161,420	+732,359
	Total*	35,029,654	37,437,231	42,825,817	+2,407,577	−5,388,586
Exports	Merchandise	55,227,495	54,960,778	55,865,742	−266,717	−894,964
	Treasure	1,273,954	1,879,071	1,216,745	+605,117	+662,326
	Government Treasure	24,125	35,000	269,828	+10,875	−234,828
	Total*	56,501,449	56,839,849	57,072,457	+338,400	−232,638
Total of foreign trade	Merchandise	85,700,564	86,625,475	88,544,363	+924,911	−1,938,888
	Treasure	5,830,639	7,671,605	11,353,941	+1,841,066	−3,682,336
Government Stores and Treasure		811,617	983,912	516,381	+172,295	+467,531
Total*		91,531,163	94,277,080	99,898,304	+2,746,977	−5,621,224

* These totals are exclusive of Government stores and treasure.

This table exhibits once for all the value of Government transactions in the import and export of merchandise and treasure, but in the following remarks and tables only private trade will be taken into account.

4. From this table it will be seen that the imports of merchandise exceeded those of 1872-73 by upwards of a million sterling, but that the value is still a good deal below the average of the five preceding years. The same remarks apply to the imports of treasure.

5. The export of merchandise has again fallen off in value, being a little less than in 1872-73 (when it was less than in the previous year), and considerably less than the average of the five years. The export of treasure has on the other hand increased.

6. The share taken by each of the seaboard provinces of India in the total trade is shown in the statement below:

		Imports 1872-73.	Imports 1873-74.	Exports 1872-73.	Exports 1873-74.	Total of Imports and Exports 1872-73.	Total of Imports and Exports 1873-74.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	Merchandise	15,318,230	15,008,396	24,618,538	22,778,729	39,936,768	37,787,125
	Treasure	1,796,552	1,948,506	75,981	423,091	1,172,533	2,376,597
Bombay	Merchandise	10,225,684	11,334,111	19,929,315	20,871,814	30,154,999	32,205,425
	Treasure	2,780,474	3,390,856	959,536	792,257	3,640,010	4,183,113
Sindh	Merchandise	316,757	278,466	657,994	1,226,743	974,751	1,505,009
	Treasure	8,982	4,884	3,859	9,161	12,841	14,045
Madras	Merchandise	2,932,196	3,249,870	6,214,668	6,618,393	9,176,864	9,868,263
	Treasure	597,657	397,247	215,978	639,754	813,635	1,037,001
British Burmah	Merchandise	1,681,202	1,783,054	3,776,980	3,465,599	5,457,182	5,248,653
	Treasure	72,920	56,041	18,600	14,808	91,520	70,849
Total of India	Merchandise	30,473,069	31,644,607	55,227,495	54,960,778	85,700,564	86,605,475
	Treasure	4,556,585	5,792,534	1,273,954	1,879,071	5,830,539	7,671,065
Total...		35,029,654	37,437,231	56,501,449	56,839,849	91,531,103	94,277,080

The trade was thus shared in about the following proportion:

Bengal .... 42·59 per cent.
Bombay .... 38 60 „
Sindh .... 1·61 „
Madras .... 11·55 „
British Burmah .... 5 65 „

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

7. The total value of merchandise and treasure combined, imported from each principal foreign country in the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively was as follows:—

Countries.	1872-73.	1873-74	Increase in 1873-74.	Decease in 1873-74.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and Suez*	27,493,867	28,906,380	1,412,513	..
France	378,282	362,388	..	15,894
Germany	47,494	23,423	..	24,071
Mediterranean Ports	298,821	462,716	163,895	..
Other European countries	27,566	24,193	..	3,373
America	62,482	98,295	35,813	..
West Indies	136	38	..	98
Africa and adjacent Coasts	263,317	185,354	...	77,963
Mauritius	300,225	442,490	142,265	..
Reunion (Bourbon)	71,244	1,172	..	70,072
Red Sea	426,382	416,446	..	9,936
Aden	143,624	168,435	24,811	..
Persian Gulf	875,082	847,787	...	27,295
Sonmeanee and Mekran	27,591	18,577	..	986
Laccadives and Maldives	50,711	40,790	...	9,921
Ceylon	902,465	899,510	...	2,955
Straits Settlements	766,630	1,000,366	233,736	..
China	2,370,116	3,138,383	768,267	..
Other countries in Asia	68,009	44,942	..	23,067
Australia	455,610	345,537	..	110,073
Total	35,029,654	37,437,231	2,782,295	374,718
Net increase	...	..	2,407,577	

* Being British trade almost entirely.

8. The main fluctuations in the trade with each of the countries above named are given below. The causes of the fluctuations in the principal articles of trade, as far as these are known and as far as it seems necessary to refer to them, will be given further on.

9. Of the countries the trade with which increased, the *United Kingdom* (including the transit trade *via* Suez) had the largest share. The increase was due principally to larger imports of coal, cotton piece-goods, liquors, machinery, railway materials, and treasure. Decreases occurred in cotton twist and yarn, copper, zinc, woollen goods, and a few other articles. The increases and decreases under each principal head are shown below.

Nature of goods.	Total value in 1872-73	Total value in 1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.
INCREASES.	£	£	
Coal	456,315	672,400	216,085
Cotton piece-goods	14,185,351	14,723,279	537,928
Liquors	1,143,762	1,315,882	172,120
Machinery	500,541	994,975	494,434
Iron	731,171	760,678	29,507
Paper	249,643	291,784	42,141
Railway Materials	327,012	438,153	111,141
Salt	711,531	737,267	25,734
Silk piece-goods	266,131	307,191	41,060
Treasure	1,859,146	2,422,777	563,631
DECREASES.			Decrease in 1873-74.
Apparel	529,992	491,147	38,850
Cotton twist and yarn	2,637,581	2,619,359	18,222
Cotton goods, other sorts	2,491	2,399	95
Drugs and medicines	179,997	138,941	41,056
Copper	470,647	393,403	77,244
Spelter or zinc	121,497	48,709	72,788
Umbrellas	106,154	73,820	32,334
Woollen piece-goods	640,609	559,682	80,947

Mediterranean Ports.—The large increase in the trade was caused by greater imports of beads and false pearls, corals, cotton piece goods and twist, liquors, salt, and woollen goods. The direct import trade from the Mediterranean shows a remarkably rapid increase in value. Amounting in 1869-70 to only £12,292, it rose to £135,172, £284,257, and £297 893 in the three following years of report the total value was £412,706.

America.—The increase is mainly due to the greater value of the imports of ice, mineral oil, paints and colours, wood and manufactures thereof, and resin.

Mauritius.—The increase is the result of the previous year. The imports of this article exceeded those of 1872-73 by £148,969 or 25 per cent., though they were still more than 19 per cent. below the imports of 1871.

Aden.—The imports of gums, ivory, and metals increased.

Straits Settlements.—Increases appear under many heads, the chief being canes, which increased by £3,148, drugs and medicines by £6,660, earthern and procelain ware by £5 041 tin (cast) by £61,183, silk piece goods £6 977, tobacco 5,067 and twist £2,048 Treasure also shows an increase of £164,750, or 1 585 per cent. Decreases occurred in candles, cocoanuts, coffee, cotton piece-goods, dyeing and colouring materials, mats, raw hemp, steel and copper, and spices.

China.—The trade increased in glassware by £15,824, grain and pulse by £15,744, rice from Hongkong representing almost the imports, under head spirits £1,590, silk (raw) £111,484, silk piece-goods £38,500, tobacco £6,980; there were also increases in some other articles. Treasure increased by £703 376 or 68·8 per cent. There were decreases in the following articles to the amount stated against each: Apparel £4,321, fireworks £9 148, copper £8,234, paints and colours £10,492, sugar £29,052, tea £50,746, umbrellas £8,851.

10. With the undermentioned countries our trade shows a decrease as compared with last year.

France.—The decrease against France is the result of a decrease in merchandise less an increase in treasure The chief increases were in apparel £6,630, cotton piece-goods £10, 338, and coral unwrought £2,864; and the chief decreases in salt £13, 427, silk manufactures £11, 250, wines and liqueurs £1,630 and spirits £29 217.

Germany.—The decreases are mainly in candles £1,403, cotton piece-goods £1,276, liquors of all kinds £8 062 and machines and machinery which show a decrease of £12,840, or more than 99 per cent. on the imports of the previous year. There are small increases in apparel, coal, salt, and woollen goods.

The decrease in the trade with other European countries is not material.

Africa.—The chief decreases were in silk manufactures £14,068, but the imports in the previous year were nearly as much as this in excess of the imports of 1870 71 and 1871-72; spices £24,783, and treasure £39,628. In ivory and manufactures thereof there was increase of £19,453.

Reunion.—The decrease was almost entirely in treasure, of which none was imported during the year against £70,000 in the previous year. The imports of merchandise from Reunion are quite insignificant.

Red Sea.—The chief items of decrease were coffee £6 846, drugs and medicines £3,132, salt £2,191, and treasure £4,494. Fruits and vegetables increased by £3,165, and gums by £4,703.

Persian Gulf.—The decreases occurred mainly in cotton £62,549, precious stones and pearls £24,586, salt £7,942, seeds £4,729, silk (raw) £8,000, wool (raw) £9,158. Treasure increased by £73,057. The principal increase in merchandise was in fruits and vegetables, £33,368.

Other countries in Asia.—Show a considerable increase in consequence of the importation of a large quantity of rice imported from Saigon and Siam on account of Government for the relief of the distress in Behar. This item stands for £180,124 against £5 in the previous year. Omitting this increase, the private trade fell off by £23,067. There was a considerable decrease against copper and tin, the import of which fell off almost to nothing during the year.

Australia.—The decrease is wholly under treasure, which diminished by £191 953. In merchandise there was a considerable increase amounting to £81,880, the great bulk of which was in coal £37,977, and copper (cast) £47,403.

The fluctuations in the trade with the other countries mentioned in the table do not require special notice.

(*To be continued.*)

GENERAL THE RIGHT HON'BLE R. C. LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA AND CARYNGTON, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

It is an honour to the Indian Army to have produced such a distinguished soldier as Lord Napier of Magdala, for it has been in the Indian Service alone that he has gained that experience which has placed him on a par with the most distinguished commanders of modern times. For few officers can be said to be more thoroughly Indian than Lord Napier. He was even born in Ceylon, and so soon as he arrived at the proper age, was sent to the old nursery for Indian Officers at Addiscombe. Here he obtained his first distinction, for he passed out of College in the Engineers so long ago as 1826. His chief services in the earlier part of his career were in the Punjab, where he took part in the Sutlej campaign; he was senior Engineer at the siege of Mooltan, and gave material help to Lord Gough and Sir John Cheape at Gujrat. He subsequently joined the civil branch as Chief Engineer in the Punjab from whence he came as Chief Engineer to Bengal; but the mutiny again called him into active service, and he took the field as Chief Engineer under Lord Clyde. From this he was transferred to the command of the force to attack Tantia Topee, but was superseded by Sir Hugh Rose, to whom he acted as second in command. We next find him in China, and then Military Member of the Council of India. Thence he went to Bombay as Commander-in-Chief, and his next service was the command of the Abyssinian expedition. From England he was next sent to the country as Commander-in-Chief. Such a record of services calls for no remark; but it is a noteworthy fact that Lord Napier was the first Engineer Officer who was put in charge of an expedition, and the credit of the corps was enhanced by his conduct of it. A title, however, also earned in India, of which His Lordship is as justly proud as of his other distinctions, is that by which he is known throughout the rank and file of the service in India, "The Soldier's Friend."

BUCK.

NATIVE OPINION OF BRITISH RULE.

Taking for its text an article published in the *Bombay Gazette* on the subject of native opinion regarding British rule, the *Calcutta Statesman* publishes the following remarks:—

Very different from the view taken by our Bombay contemporary of the causes of the virulent dislike with which the natives of India have come to regard the extension of British territory within the limits of this country, are those which, on the same subject, have within the last ten days, been set forth in the *Sadadarsha*, a weekly English and vernacular journal, "of literature, politics, commerce, and news," published at Delhi. In the last number but one to hand of that little native contemporary, appears an article entitled, 'Why natives wish for the preservation of Native States,' some passages in which contrast strongly with the views of the Bombay writer, and are just now—though we would guard against being supposed to endorse their purport—peculiarly worth attention. The first "causes" adduced by the *Sadadarsha* are, that—

The native of India is not the only solitary being in the world who tenaciously clings to his own national traditions and institutions. This feeling is quite natural and obtains more or less among all nations. It is only the Sonthal or the Gond who has very little to cling to. The difficulty of effecting a change in the established institutions of the enlightened United Kingdom is well known. Not to speak of important measures like the Disestablishment of the Church, such a simple and harmless change as marriage with a deceased wife's sister has not yet been effected after years of agitation and struggle. We all know how many decades it took to get the Ballot introduced. Our European rulers find it easier to effect changes and reforms in India than in their own country. And the reason is obvious; there are no traditions and national prejudices to be encountered here. Adultery is not a criminal offence in the United Kingdom; but in India it has been made punishable under the Penal Code, without much opposition. If the native of India is fondly attached to his own institutions and governments, he only follows a natural instinct.

The next assertion is that "weak and corrupt administration" is not, even in this country, confined to Native States:—

We ask, whether the British Government, with its elaborate and expensive system of administration has yet been able to stamp out corruption from the land, to protect the people, even in the Presidency Towns, from the exactions of the subordinate officials and the oppressions of the police? We ask, whether or not the peasantry are still at the mercy of their landlords, as well as that of Indigo-planters who may have chosen to advance a rupee or two to them? We need only appeal to the late Market Frauds case of Bombay—a typical case—to show what amount of oppression can be committed with impunity under the very nose of an august British Governor and his Council. If such be the case in the Presidency Towns, the state of things that prevails in the far distant Mofussil may be better imagined than described. It is true that some native States are terribly mis-governed, but they are rather the exceptions to the rule. Where a native ruler places able and upright men at the head of the several departments, and exercises a personal supervision over their proceedings—as in Cashmere, Patiala, and Bhopal—the condition of the masses of the people is not in any way worse than what obtains in British territory. In such States, opportunities of corruption and oppression are by no means greater than exist under English administration. In British territory, the superior officials, both European and native, are honest; and so they are in native States, where the Chief is not of the Tukht Singh or Mulharao stamp. There is a frightful amount of corruption and bribery among subordinate officials, in British territory, as well as in the native States.

The most is made of our too great proneness to new taxation, the writer wholly ignoring that, generally speaking, the substance of no wealthy subject is, in a Native State, altogether safe from the rapacity of the ruler or of his creatures:—

The English system of administration, for many reasons, is not so popular with the natives as our rulers imagine. Our Government is anxious to thrust upon the people reforms which they are not yet prepared to receive. Progress means money, and money means taxation. The masses of the people are extremely poor, and with great difficulty keep body and soul together. If Government, in its anxiety to improve India, touches their pockets, their discontent knows no bounds. They have a conviction that the land revenue ought to suffice to meet all the demands of Government, and they do not understand why they should be called upon for further contributions to the Imperial Exchequer. The English rulers imagine that all change is improvement, but the ordinary native does not think so. For the heavy taxes wrung from him, he is consoled with mock municipalities.

* * * * *

Our foreign rulers have yet to learn that the best mode of governing the natives is to leave them alone as much as possible.

But the main reason of all is reserved for the last:—

Under the British system of administration there is no career for Indian statesmen and Indian aristocracy. Our rulers often wonder why the scions of the noble families in the country lead idle and sensual lives. The reason is obvious: there is no opening for their services under the English Government. They pine for work, but they cannot get it. Every man cannot be expected to become a scholar or a philanthropist. A deputy Magistracy—an Extra Assistant Commissionership—a Subordinate or Small Cause Court Judgeship—is all that is open to a native? but noblemen cannot be expected to accept such places. Does the British system of administration furnish any careers for such distinguished statesmen as Sir Salar Jung, Sir T. Madava Rao, Sir Dinkur Rao and Nawab Faiz Ali Khan? Could men of such calibre remain contented with the Subordinate Judicial or Executive Service under British rule? But for the existence of native States, the world would have lost the services of these eminent administrators. What would have been their condition if the whole of India were directly administered by the British people?

The *Sadadarsha* forgets that, but for the existence of British rule, no one of the four distinguished natives he has named would, in all probability, ever have attained public distinction. Sir Dinkur Rao, Sir Madava Rao and Nawab Faiz Ali Khan are British *protegés*; and assuredly, but for British influence, Sir Salar Jung would never have been Chief Minister and Joint Regent of the Hyderabad State. As regards the main question, we are quite free to admit that British rule is not what can be called "popular," and that there is no use in our attempting to conceal from ourselves that, for a time to come, British supremacy in India must mainly rest on the bayonet. "National antipathies of race, religion, and manners" are long-enduring, but that they do not endure for ever, England's own history affords at least one grand illustration. Nor need we despair that the natives of this country will not eventually become willing and loving subjects of the English sovereign. That is assured as that India will ultimately, as Canada and Australia do now, enjoy the blessings and advantages of self-government—blessings and advantages for which India's peoples are not fitted at present.

PICKINGS FROM THE INDIAN CHARIVARI.—APRIL 2ND, 1875.

H. R. H. to CHARIVARI.

"Coming to India next cold season."

CHARIVARI to H. R. H.

"All right, delighted to see you; but bring the Princess."

VADE MECUM.—A *constant* companion. A virtuous wife.

VI ET ARMIS—i e. By *main* force, as the punster sailor said when he was *hurled* upon a rock—by the billows of the main.

A FACT:

Competition Wallah learning to ride.

Riding-Master.—A pretty hornament for a fire stove you are!

Competition Walla.—I came here to learn to ride, and not to be insulted by a stable man. I shall complain to your masters.

THE RIGHT OF ADOPTION.

Several of the Mofussil papers have been barking like little dogs at a big one, at "the father of the Indian Press," for taking paragraphs from them without acknowledgment. We do not think that "the father" is in this case any worse than his neighbours; but at any rate he has the law on his side, for "the right of adoption" is recognized in this country.

CURIOUS INCIDENTS ATTENDANT ON THE RECENT RUMOUR OF WAR.

Sub-Lieutenant Dunup laughed at his creditors.

The latter were dissolved in tears.

Mrs. Simpleton inquired of her husband whether she should pack him up ham or beef sandwiches.

Captain Simpleton was in arms (his wife's).

Sir Richard Temple immediately offered to take command of Her Majesty's Forces.

The offer was declined with thanks.

The Bengalee Baboos volunteered to keep perfectly quiet, and at home, whatever happened.

Lord Northbrook replied that it was only what he expected of their loyalty and valour.

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AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

(Englishman.)

On Monday last a very interesting experiment was made at Meean Meer by Major-General Sir Charles Reid, K.C.B., commanding that division of the army. A train of railway wagons, high-sided, had been altered by opening up swing doors in the front and rear. When these doors were open, the sides formed a continuous line, and the bottom doors a connecting platform with the bottom of the wagon, so that a train of ten or fifteen high-sided wagons could be joined by these means, and form one long open space guarded at the sides.

With this in view our military readers will be able to follow the system organised by Sir Charles Reid for transporting horses and guns from or to any point of a railway, dispensing with any station platforms or other accessories.

At either end of the train are a pair of iron girders. These fit into the wagons, and form a sloping platform, upon which planks are laid. Thus an easy slope is laid from the ground to the level of the wagon platform; and up these slopes horses and guns are taken into the train.

The experiment under review took place at daybreak. Half a battery of horse-artillery, with horses, men, and material, were marched to the spot where the train was standing, looking like any other ordinary train of high-sided wagons; and the order was given to lower the front and rear doors, and put up the sloping platforms. Then, from one end, the horses were led up into the wagons, and placed in the different trucks, four and six in a wagon, heads together, with the men in charge. The guns and carriages were run up from the other end of the train, and placed in their positions; the flaps forming the doors were closed of each wagon; and there were the horses and guns in the train, the sloping platforms taken to pieces, and put into two spare low sided trucks, the artillery-men in second-class carriages, the engine coupled to the train: and all this occupied, from first to last, thirty-six minutes.

The General proceeded with the train some few miles, and stopped at a portion of the line where there was a raised embankment about half a mile from a level-crossing, certainly a very uninviting spot to place cannon in any ordinary manner. The train was shunted into two portions; the engine and carriages run ahead; the doors of the wagons at each end opened, moveable platforms put up into position; horses brought down at one end, and three 9-pounder Armstrongs from the other; and from the time the train stopped to the moment when the first gun touched the line, and was run along a few yards from the wagon on the railway embankment, and opened fire, was 9½ minutes. It took just 6½ minutes to open the doors, erect sloping platform, place the guns on the embankment, and open fire, reflecting the greatest credit upon the officers and men of the battery.

The entire time consumed from the stoppage of the train to the limbering up of guns, each pulled by six horses, and march towards the level-crossing, was 43 minutes, during most of which time a heavy fire was maintained from the railway embankment.

Such an experiment, so successfully conducted, shows what might be done were we ever to use our railways as a basis of military operations; and it is to the gallant General, Sir Charles Reid, whose exploits before Delhi are still fresh in the memory of his brother-officers, that the Government are indebted for this striking experiment. This being the first attempt at such a means of transporting horse-artillery, the men were necessarily slower than they would be were they trained to the work. And the success of this first despatch was so marked that we trust Government will see fit to encourage further experiments with larger guns, which General Reid has in contemplation.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

"STRANGERS" IN PARLIAMENT.

An unusual incident occurred at the sitting of the House of Commons last night. During the debate on Mr. Pease's motion two strangers entered the House by the members' doorway, and, passing unchallenged, took their seats in the body of the House, on the Liberal side, close by the chair of the Serjeant-at-Arms. There they sat, according to their own story, for over half-an-hour. How they passed the policemen and Door Keepers by whom the entrance is so jealously guarded it is hard to say. Probably they were helped by the easy unconsciousness which comes from ignorance of wrong doing. As they saw the gentlemen around them with their hats on, the two strangers observed what they thought was the etiquette of the place, and kept their hats on too. They had comfortable benches, were not at all crowded, and must have been charmed with the accommodation so thoughtfully provided by Parliament for visitors. At length a division was called. The Speaker's wonted emphatic warning, "Strangers must withdraw," fell upon deaf ears, for the two strangers did not understand the summons and remained in their places. When the doors were locked and Tellers were appointed, and Members passed leisurely into the division lobbies, the two visitors must have begun to feel uncomfortable and see that they were not quite where they ought to be. By this time Captain Gossett's attention had been called to them, and the first order they received was, "Take your hats off." As the doors were locked the intruders could not be turned out, and it would have been against all Parliamentary precedent to unlock the doors for any purpose. They were therefore led upstairs into the gallery reserved for distinguished strangers, and after the division was over were severely taken to task by Captain Gossett, Colonel Forester, and the officials of the House. Their explanation was simple. They had orders for the Strangers' Gallery, signed, oddly enough, by Colonel Forester himself. They were told by a policeman in the Central Hall to walk "straight on," and having done so only too literally, they found themselves in the body of the House, where they sat down, knowing no better. By one of the Standing Orders of the Commons, the Serjeant-at-arms is directed "from time to time to take into his custody any stranger or strangers he shall see, or who may be reported to him to be, in any part of the House or gallery appropriated to the members of this House, and also any stranger who, having been admitted into any other part of the House or gallery shall misconduct himself, or shall not withdraw when strangers are directed to withdraw while the House or any Committee of the whole House is sitting; and that no person so taken into custody be discharged out of custody without the special order of the House." It was thought, on the whole, inexpedient to make too much of this incident by taking the delinquents into custody, as they really appeared to have erred through ignorance, and therefore no notice was taken by the House of their intrusion. But they were severely admonished and, it is to be hoped, were duly scared by the representation of the penalties they might have incurred and the serious breach of the Standing Orders they had committed. We understand that one of the strangers was a respectable licensed victualler residing in London, who had procured an order of admission for a country friend of the same calling. They will be able to relate to their friends a wholly exceptional experience.—*Times.*

FRENCH POLITENESS.

The much-vaunted politeness of the French nation is the thinnest possible varnish over real impertinence or actual rudeness. None of the true, heartfelt, genuine courtesy that is so freely accorded to our sex in our own favoured land is to be met with here. "A woman is weak and defenceless," argue, apparently, a large class of Parisians, "therefore we will stare her out of countenance, we will mutter impudent speeches in her ear, we will elbow her off the sidewalk, we will thrust her aside if we want to enter a public conveyance. Politeness is a thing of hat-lifting, of bowing and scraping, of 'Pardon!' and 'Mercy!' It is an article to be worn, like a dress coat and a white tie, in a drawing-room and among our acquaintances. We have the right article for that occasion—very sweet, very refined, very graceful, very charming indeed. But as for everyday use—*nenni!*" That deep, true, and chivalrous courtesy that respects and protects a woman merely because she is a woman, and as such needs the guardianship of the stronger sex, is something of which they have never heard and which they do not understand. They will hand Madame la Duchesse de la Haute Volee or Mademoiselle Trois-Etoiles into her carriage with incomparable grace, but they will push Mrs. Brown into the gutter, and will whisper in poor blushing Miss Brown's ear that she is "une fillette charmante." And when a Frenchman is rude, his impoliteness is worse than that of other nations, because he knows better: he is rude with malice prepense. The lower classes have especially lost much of their courtesy since the Commune. I have seen a French working man thrust a lady violently aside on a crowded sidewalk, with a scowl and a muttered curse that lent significance to the act. And the graceful, suave courtesy of the shopkeepers—how swiftly it flies out of the window when their hope of profit in the shape of the departing shopper walks out of the door! Shortly before quitting the United States I went into one of our large public libraries to consult a voluminous work of reference. In the remote recess where the books were kept sat a gentleman intent on the perusal of a volume, his chair tipped back as far as it could be with safety inclined, and his feet resting on the table. "Horrid fellow!" I said to myself, glancing at the obtrusive members, and going forward to the bookcase in search of the work I wanted. It proved to be of somewhat ponderous dimensions, and higher than I could conveniently reach, so I stood on tiptoe and tugged vainly at it for a moment. My friend of the feet saw my dilemma, and down went his book, and he sprang to my assistance in an instant. "Allow me," he said; and in a moment the heavy tome was brought down, dusted by a few turns of his pocket-handkerchief and laid on the table for my accommodation. If he had but known it, there was mingled with my thanks a world of unuttered but heartfelt apologies for my former hard thoughts respecting his attitude. And therein lay the difference between the two nationalities. A Frenchman would have died rather than have made a library-table a resting place for his feet, but he would have let a woman he did not know break a blood-vessel by her exertions before he would have rendered her the slightest assistance.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of affusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair a fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. D. S. Kemp & Co., Parsee House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

OLD FRIENDS.

(Saturday Review.)

There are old friends who make the fact of old friendship a basis for every kind of unpleasantness. Their opinion is not asked, but they volunteer it on all occasions, and are sure to give it in the manner which galls you most, and which you can least resent. They snub you before your latest acquaintances—charming people of good status, with whom you especially desire to stand well; and break up your pretensions of present superiority by that sledgehammer of old friendship which knocks you down to the ground and will stand no nonsense. The more formal and fastidious your company, the more they will rasp your nerves by the coarse familiarity of their address; and they know no greater pleasure than to put you in an entirely false position by pretending to keep you in your true place. They run in on you at all times, and you have neither an hour undisturbed nor a pursuit uninterrupted, still less a circumstance of your life kept sacred from them. The strictest orders to your servant are ignored, and they push past any amount of verbal barriers with the irresistible force of old friendship to which nothing can be denied. Whatever you are doing you can just see them, they say, smiling; and they have neither conscience nor compassion when they come and eat up your time, which is your money, for the gratification of hearing themselves talk, and of learning how you are getting on. They do not scruple to ask about your affairs direct questions to which you must perforce give an answer, silence or evasion betraying the truth as much as assent; and they will make you a present of their mind on the matter, which, though highly uncomplimentary, you are expected to accept with becoming gratitude and humility. If you have known them in your early boyhood, when you were all uncivilized hail fellows together, they refuse to respect your maturer dignity, and will Tom and Dick and Harry you to the end, though you sit in a horsehair wig on the bench, while your class-mate of the country grammar-school, where you both got your rudiments, is only a city clerk, badly paid and married to his landlady's daughter. To women this kind of return from the grave of the past is a dreadful infliction and oftentimes a danger. The playfellows of the romping hoydenish days dash home, bearded and bronzed, from Australia or California; stride into the calm circle of refined matronhood with the old familiar manner and the old familiar terms; asking Fan or Nell if she remembers this or that adventure on the mountain-side, by the lake, in the wood—topping their query by a meaning laugh, as if more remained behind than was expedient to declare. They slap the dignified husband on the back, and call him a d——d lucky dog, telling him that they envy him his catch, and would gladly stand in his shoes if they could. It was all that cross-cornered cursed fate of theirs which sent them off to Australia or California; else he, the dignified husband, would never have had the chance—hey Fan? and they wink when they say it, as if they had good grounds to go on. The wife is on thorns all the time these hateful visits last; she wonders how she could ever have been on romping terms with such a horror, even in her youngest days, and feels that she shall hate her own name for ever after hearing it mouthed and bawled by her old friend with such aggressive familiarity. The husband, if jealous by nature, begins to look sullen and suspicious. Even if he is not jealous, but only reserved and conventional, he does not like what he sees, still less what he hears; and is more than half inclined to think he has made a mistake, and that Fan or Nell of his bosom would have been better mated with the old friend from the backwoods than with him.

The old friends who turn up in this way at all corners of your life are sure to be needy, and to hold their old friendship as *per se* a claim on your balance at the bank. They stick closer to you than a brother, and you are expected to stick close to them; and, as a sign thereof, to provide for their necessities as so much interest on the old account of affection still running. If you shrink from them and try to shunt them quietly, they go about the world proclaiming your ingratitude, and trumpeting both their claims and their deserts. They deride your present success, which they call stuckup and mushroom, telling all the minor miseries of your past, when your father found it hard to provide suitably for his large family, and their mother had more than once to give yours a child's frock and pianaforte in pity for your rags. They generally contrive to make a division in your circle; and you find some of your new friends look coldly on you because it is said you have been ungrateful to your old. The whole story may be a myth, the mere coinage of vanity and disappointment; but when did the world stop to prove the truth before it condemned?

There is no circumstance so accidental, no kindness so trivial, that it cannot be made to constitute a claim to friendship for life, and all that friendship includes—intimacy before the world, pecuniary help when needed, no denial of time, no family secrets, unvarying inclusion in all your entertainments personal participation in all your successes, liberty to say unpleasant things without offence, to interfere in your arrangements, and to take at least one corner of your soul, and that not a small one, which is not to be your own but theirs. Have they, by the merest chance, introduced you to your wife the beautiful heiress, to your husband the "good match?"—the world echoes with the news, and the echoes are never suffered to die out. It is told everywhere and always as if your happy marriage were the object they had in view from the earliest times, as if they had lived and worked for a consummation which came about by the purest accident. Have they been helpful and friendly when your first child was born, or nursery sickness was in your house?—you are bought for life, you and your offspring unless you have had the happy thought of making them sponsers when they learn the knack of disappearing from your immediate circle, and of only turning up on the former occasions which do not admit of making presents. Did they introduce you to your first employer?—your subsequent success is the work of their hands, and they bear your fame on their shoulders like complacent Atlases balancing the world. They go about cackling to every one who will listen to them how it was they who got your first essay into print; how it was they who mentioned your name to the Commissioners, and how, in consequence, the Commissioners gave you that place whence dates your marvellous rise in life; how it was they who advised your father to send you to sea and so make a man of you, and were the indirect cause of your K. C. B. ship. But for them you would have been a mere nobody, grubbing in a dingy city office to this day.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—March 13.

Sweet and Silvery Title for a City Love-Song.—"Emma mine! Emma mine!"

Motto for Married Men (in certain savage districts.) "Here we are, all alive and kicking!"

A SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

John Thomas (writing to his Sweetheart).—"Do you happen to know if there's such a thing as a 'K' in Lancashire, Mr. Ruggles?"

Mr. Ruggles.—"Of course there is."

John Thomas.—"Ah! so I thought. But I didn't exactly know whereabouts to put it."

[Mr. Ruggles volunteers no further information

ANSWER TO A PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

PU.M.P. writes to us thus:—

"On Thursday last Dr. Kenealy appeared in the House with a complaint. What was it?"

We are unable to state the exact nature of Dr. Kenealy's complaint, but, from what he said, we gather that, whatever it was, he had "caught it" from the Hon. Evelyn Ashley.

"A FELLOW-FEELING," &c.

Major O'Dodger (of the Scallianshire Rifles).—"Well, what have you got to say for yourself?"

Full Corporal Farrell (a prisoner—late for Tattoo). "Well now, yer Honour, I'll just tell the whole tr'th'. I took to playing Cyards about half-past noine last night, an' lost all I had; an', be jabers, I should stay till I won it all back, an' that wasn't till fower o'clock this mornin'——"

The Major (an inveterate Loo-player, who had left off his own little game precisely at the same hour—very hastily).—"Admonish'd, admonish'd!"

Sergeant.—"Left Turrn! Queeck 'Arrch!!"

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.

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March 1875

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G.'s Liniment. An infallible remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co

NOTICES.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries

Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomachtonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5 Water Lane, London

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY

SHACKLETON & Co., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma Bronchitis, &c.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life,* but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871. "Sir,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact." "FREDK. WILMOTT."

Sold in Tins, by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co. Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly. Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

THE "TERAI" HAT,

For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

ANDRE and CO., HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT,

Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

16th July, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,

Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores,* under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
" elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	300
" handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
" of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
" Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
" for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
" for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
" exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
" of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
" Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS of different sizes, with LANTERNS complete, suitable for Street Lighting, Gardens and Public Buildings.

FORCE PUMPS, or FIRE EXTINGUISHERS for Watering Gardens and invaluable in case of Fires a ready help.

SCALES, Platform, Tea, Union and Post Office.

Dr. TOWNSEND'S GENUINE SARSAPARILLA.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN KILLER.

ALLAN'S LUNG BALSAM. This Medicine is very effective against all Chest and Pulmonary Diseases.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, 4, 10 and 12 Sticks, to the lbs. For Sale, at the Office of the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

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UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY

Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Blue Lights and Rockets, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
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Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-foulding Composition.
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Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Scotch and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.

Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
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Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Mill Stores.	Iron Tanks of sizes
Roller Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1875

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS. *With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P Railway Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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